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LONDON THEATRES, &c.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA,

COVENT GARDEN.

This Evening, (Saturday), April 22, Gounod's Opera, FAUST E MARGHERITA. Margherita, Mdlle. Olga Berghi (her first appearance in England); Siebel, Madame Trebelli; Marta, Mdlle. Ghiotti; Mefistofele, Mons. Bouhy (his first appearance in England); Valentino, Signor Cotogni; Wagner, Signor Ragner; and Faust, Signor Frapoli. Conductor Mons. Dupont.

Monday Next, April 24, Rossini's Opera, GUGLIELMO TELL. Mathilde, Mdlle. Valleria; Edvige, Mdlle. Ghiotti; Jemmy Mdlle. Velmi; Guglielmo Tell, Signor Cotogni; Walter, Signor De Reszke; Gessler, Signor Scolara: Melchtal, Signor Ragner; Un Pescator, Signor Igenio Corsi; and Arnoldo, Signor Mierzwinsky. Conductor Mons. Dupont. The Incidental Divertissement will be supported by Mdlles. Routers and the Corps de Ballet.

Doors open at 8; the opera commences at 8.30. The Box-office, under the Portico of the Theatre, is open from 10.0 till 5.0. Orchestra stalls, £1 5s.; side-boxes on the first tier, £3 3s.; upper boxes, £2 12s. 6d.; balcony stalls, 15s.; pit tickets, 7s.; amphitheatre stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; amphitheatre, 2s. 6d. Programmes, with full particulars, can be obtained of Mr. Edward Hall, at the Box-office, under the Portico of the Theatre, where applications for boxes and stalls are to be made; also of Principal Librarians and Musicsellers.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—This Evening, at 8, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Tuesday next, April 25, ODETTE.

ADELPHI. — This Evening, at 8, TAKEN FROM LIFE. At 7.45, MY TURN NEXT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. Henry Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This Evening, THE LIGHTS O' LONDON. To be preceded, at 7, by A PHOTOGRAPHIC FRIGHT.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.—To-night, at 7.15, THOSE GIRLS. At 8.30, THE FORTY THIEVES.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, MEDUSA. At 8.30, THE SQUIRE.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.—Every Evening, at 8, MANOLA. Preceded, at 7.15, by PARADISE VILLA.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.50, THE MARBLE ARCH. At 8.40 THE COLONEL.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand.—At 7.30, ON AN ISLAND. At 8, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

OPERA COMIQUE.—This Evening, at 7.50, MOTHER-IN-LAW. Followed by VULCAN (Burlesque).

ROYAL COURT THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, THE PARVENU. At 7.45, MY LITTLE GIRL.

ROYALTY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 9.15, SINDBAD. At 8, NOT REGISTERED. Commencing at 7.30, with TEN MINUTES FOR REFRESHMENT.

ROYAL COMEDY THEATRE.—This evening at 8. BOCCACCIO.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, BABIL AND BIJOU.

CRITERION THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, RUTH'S ROMANCE. At 8.45, FOURTEEN DAYS.

TOOLE'S THEATRE (late Folly).—This Evening, at 7.30, OUT AT ELBOWS. At 8.30, AUNTIE: Mr. J. L. Toole. Conclude with BARDELL V. PICKWICK.

SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, the new æsthetic opera, PATIENCE. Preceded by, at 8, MOCK TURTLES.

AVENUE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, MADAME FAVART.

SURREY THEATRE.—THIS EVENING at 8.15, BRITISH BORN. Preceded, at 7.30, by WE ALL HAVE OUR LITTLE FAULTS.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—This Evening, at 7.30, HUMANITY.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending April 29.

Monday—Orchestral Concert. Tuesday—Mr. J. L. Toole and the Toole's Theatre Company, under the direction of Mr. George Loveday. Wednesday—Lecture by Dr. Zerffi on "Our Modern Times." Lecture by Mr. E. B. Bright. Thursday—Mr. J. L. Toole and the Toole's Theatre Company, under the direction of Mr. George Loveday. Friday—Orchestral Concert. Saturday—Saturday Concert.

DAILY—International Electric Exhibition. Palace Lighted Every Evening by Various Systems of Electric Light. Band for Promenade, Every Evening from 7 till 9, under the direction of Mr. Oscar Barrett. Orchestral Concert (conductor, Mr. August Manns). Organ (Mr. A. J. Eyre). &c., &c.

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31st March, 1880.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Bishops are one after the other advising conditional submission to the Education Act. Cardinal de Bonnechose, Archbishop of Rouen, enjoins parents to watch jealously over the instruction given, to apprise the teachers that they wish their children to be Christians, and will tolerate no blow at the respect due to religion, and, finally, to examine the books and lessons, and ascertain what their children see and hear. When satisfied that religious neutrality, however difficult, is observed, and the teaching does not clash with that of the Church, they may send their children to the pariah school. If, on the other hand, the teaching is irreligious, they should, if possible, send them to a Catholic school, at the same time making a complaint against the teacher to the proper authority. If there is no Catholic school they should keep their children at home until the offending teacher is superseded. Monastic teachers can and should continue to read a prayer at the beginning and end of lessons, to teach the catechism out of school hours, and to escort the children to church.

Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, in a circular to the monks and nuns engaged in primary schools advises them to make the best of the new Education Act. He thinks that if its provisions—the disappearance of religion from obligatory subjects and from the time table, and the exclusion of priests from school buildings—debarred teachers from all participation in religious teaching they could not retain their posts. Their vows and the preference shown by parents for monastic teachers would prevent their doing so. He construes the law, however, as simply making religious instruction no longer compulsory, and argues that it does not prohibit prayer on opening school or the placing of religious symbols on the walls. If his expectations are disappointed and these things are forbidden, he advises the teachers to claim what he deems an unquestionable right, and not till it is definitively rejected should they throw up posts in which they have deserved the country's esteem and gratitude. After remarking that a century ago France, after ten years' experience of godless education, again made religion the basis of teaching, the Cardinal says :—

If, which God forbid, your task were made impossible in the public schools, you would resume it with fresh courage in the voluntary schools, which are supported by the sacrifices of the faithful, and are the best hope of our country's regeneration. I shall shortly give your pupils, parents, and all good Christians of my diocese, instructions on the duties devolving on them in existing circumstances.

This letter has disconcerted the advocates of unmeasured resistance, and its moderation is acknowledged by the Republican papers, which, however, dispute its construction of what they style the Secular and their opponents the Atheistic Education Act.

Bishop Freppel enjoins parents to refuse to place their children under teachers directly or indirectly attacking Catholicism, but he warns them against lightly crediting accusations against teachers, and bids them wait for trustworthy testimony or public report. They should also ask the advice of the priest, who would not fail to inform the Bishop of any disquietude and anxiety which he may suffer. As to education being neither religious nor irreligious, it seems to him, till experience has shown otherwise, that such neutrality is very difficult. Silence on the subjects of duty towards God and of Christ's life and mission would imply that such a duty does not exist or is unimportant, and that Christ is not God. "Religion cannot be confined to one corner of the mind; it is, as Bossuet said, either the whole man or nothing."

A commission, headed by M. Dumas, has been appointed to draw up the instructions for the Antarctic Expedition, for which Parliament has voted 2,500,000f. Colonel Desbordes has just made an expedition to the Upper Niger basin. He started, with a detachment mostly consisting of natives, from Kita, an advanced post nine degrees south-east of St. Louis in Senegal, established as a preliminary step to the Senegal Upper Niger Railway. In consequence of information received, Colonel Desbordes, in a ten days' march, crossed the Niger and reached Keniera, 45 kilomètres beyond the river, and 1,000 kilomètres from the coast. Keniera had been besieged for seven months by a native named Samory, and the Colonel had hoped to save it; but he found the place already taken and the inhabitants massacred or reduced to slavery. He defeated Samory, however, with the loss of only one man killed and another wounded, and burnt his four fortified camps; after which he returned to Kita. The native chiefs along the route were very friendly. Keniera had not previously been visited by Europeans.

A duel was fought on Wednesday afternoon between M. Charles Laurent, the editor of the Gambettist *Paris*, and M. Ladeveze, a writer on the Bonapartist *Pays*, who had said some unkind things about his opponent in that journal a few days before. In the second pass M. Ladeveze received a thrust in the arm, and though he wanted to continue the fight, he soon lost so much blood that the seconds put an end to the encounter.

Mdlle. Loisset, an equestrienne, aged 25, has met with a sad death. On Saturday she was exercising in the Winter Circus, Paris, a vicious horse called J'y-pense, which the manager advised her not to mount. She, however, persisted, wishing to rehearse a final leap by which she was to appear in triumph before the audience after the usual performance in the circus. The horse refused, turned suddenly round, and dashed against an iron door, which had been closed on purpose to prevent him from rushing into the stable, with such force that he fell on his side and crushed Mdlle. Loisset. She was picked up without any external wound, but two doctors reported that she had received internal injuries which left little hope of her recovery. She was taken to her lodgings in the Rue Oberkampt, became delirous, and died on Monday morning.

The Post-office savings banks, opened on New Year's day, have already had 81,775 depositors and 120,000f. deposits.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* writes as follows :—

Barely three months have elapsed since M. Gambetta was ejected from office by an adverse vote, and for some time after he became the best abused man in France. He determined to allow the storm to subside, live down his unpopularity, and let his adversaries weary themselves out by their unresisted efforts. The result is that a reaction in his favour is already beginning to set in. M. Lockroy, one of the Radical members for Paris, and one of the most incisive writers on the *Rappel*, went down and made a speech at Lyons on Sunday, in which, after stating that he had contributed to M. Gambetta's overthrow, he very powerfully refuted the idea that there was any reason to apprehend a Gambetta dictatorship. M. Gambetta, he said, was represented as a kind of bogey by the present Centre-Gauche Ministry, as a means of keeping themselves in office, while their policy was quite as illiberal as that of M. Gambetta at home, and infinitely less conducive to the interests and dignity of France abroad. Touching the foreign policy of the present Administration, M. Lockroy showed that he prefers the foreign policy of M. Gambetta to that of M. de Freycinet, though he is no friend to M. Gambetta. It is not likely that so long as the present Chamber lasts M. Gambetta will resume office; but how long the present Chamber will last is quite another question. It has not been in existence six months, and has contrived to make itself intensely unpopular.

ITALY.—On Saturday afternoon Cardinal M'Cabe took possession of his titular church, Santa Sabina, on the Aventine. Spacious as the basilica is, it was almost filled with British residents, visitors to Rome, both Catholic and Protestant, and many Italians. The floor was strewn with flowers and green leaves, and the throne, as in all the primitive churches, was placed against the wall in the middle. Hanging on one side was the portrait of the new Cardinal, and on the other that of the Pope. The ceremony was performed without any of those restrictions which still limit the ritual in the cases of churches situate more in the centre of the city. The Cardinal and his suite descended from their carriages at the portico and passed into the atrium, and his Eminence, having assumed the cappa magna, the full scarlet silk robes, and train, went in through the open door of the basilica, where the Dominican Fathers were waiting to receive him. Kneeling on the cushion of the threshold, he kissed the crucifix presented to him by Father Vincent Ligiez, the prior, and then taking the asperser he made the sign of the cross with it on his own forehead and sprinkled the holy water on those around. The procession advanced along the nave to one of the side chapels for the adoration of the Sacrament, and next proceeded onwards to the throne, which was surmounted by a splendid velvet canopy. The Cardinal, having taken his seat with Father Bianchi, Procurator-General of the Dominican Order, standing on one side, and Father Carbery, of the Minerva, on the other, the Pontifical bull was read by the Apostolic Notary, and the Dominican Fathers went up to the throne one by one and paid their homage.

His Eminence then rose and delivered the customary discourse. He said how impossible it was for him adequately to thank the Holy Father, in the name of a nation proverbial for its gratitude, for the favour he had conferred upon Ireland in his person, the most unworthy of her Bishops. But, after all, if he might presume to say it, Ireland had a just claim to ask the Holy Father for all indulgence for her shortcomings. Since the Christian religion was planted there 1,400 years ago, she had the right to boast of never having swerved from Pontifical authority. The soil of this ancient city was consecrated, not by mere lustral water only, but by the blood of thousands of martyrs. Pagan Rome was converted by their patience and heroism. In like manner was the soil of Ireland consecrated by the blood of those who suffered for the faith. There had been long days of persecution when Ireland's people were despoiled of their all, and when it had been impossible for her to send forth a messenger to the Holy Father, and during all those years who was Ireland's best friend but the Sovereign Pontiff? To-day it was his duty to thank him for another favour granted to Ireland, and that favour was the greater through its having conferred upon him this noble and ancient basilica of Santa Sabina, founded during the Pontificate of St. Celestine, whose name was written on the very corner-stone of the Catholic Church in his (the Cardinal's) country. Another memory also connected this Church with Ireland. It was from within the very monastery attached to it that St. Dominic had written a letter to Prince O'Donell, asking his protection for the members of his Order sent to work in Ireland. That letter, long preserved, was destroyed in the times of persecution. But persecution could not destroy the work of the Dominicans, and it would not be until the sun was no more that Dominicans would be wanting in Ireland. One of his predecessors in the See of Dublin had been one of the glories of the Dominican family; he was a man who defied calumny, who had scorned praise and flattery, who had thought of nothing but his duty; and for these reasons he thanked the Holy Father again and again for strengthening his ties with the Dominican Order by giving him this title of Santa Sabina.

Father Bianchi, Procurator-General of the Order, replied in Latin to the Cardinal's discourse. The *Te Deum* was then sung, and his Eminence gave a blessing to all present. After the ceremonial was completed the Cardinal and his suite, followed by a large number of invited guests, repaired to the cloisters, to which ladies were admitted for the occasion, and refreshments were served according to custom. On his Eminence taking his seat at the head of the long table a fine half-length portrait of Leo XIII., painted by Signor Guido Guidi, and a magnificent chalice, set with jewels, were presented to him by Monsignor Kirby, Rector of the Irish College, who read an address in the name of the British Catholics in Rome who had subscribed for them. The following is the text of the address :—

We, the undersigned, beg to express to your Eminence our sincere joy and cordial congratulations on your exaltation to the dignity of the Cardinalate. In this act of the great Pontiff Leo XIII. we recognise an additional proof of the paternal solicitude with which his Holiness has always regarded the Irish Church and nation. We thank him for having in his wisdom selected for so great a dignity a prelate whose immaculate life has ever been a bright example to the wide circle of his acquaintance; whose virtues have shed lustre on the Irish priesthood; and whose fruitful labours in all the grades of the ecclesiastical ministry have been signally effective in bringing back multitudes of erring souls to the paths of morality and justice, and have now merited the honours of the sacred purple. We beg your Eminence to accept from us this expression of our feelings, as only a feeble demonstration of the veneration we entertain for your distinguished worth; and to allow us furthermore to declare our sincerest wishes that through the mercy of God your Eminence may long continue to adorn the Church by your wisdom, and to edify it by your virtues.

Cardinal M'Cabe replied :—

My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I find it hard to express by words the sentiments with which your kind address inspires me. I should be dead to every feeling of reverential gratitude were I not touched to my inmost soul by the proof of paternal solicitude displayed by the Holy Father towards the Church in Ireland, in giving her a voice in the august Senate that sits around the chair of Peter. I should prove myself unworthy the name of an Irish priest if I did not try, even feebly, to express my heartfelt thanks to this distinguished assembly for their generous congratulations on my appointment to the high honour of the Cardinalate. But nothing short of profound ignorance of myself and of the nature of the exalted dignity to which I am called could blind me to the consciousness of my absolute unfitness for the position wherein the unmerited goodness of the Sovereign Pontiff has placed me. When I remember that the Sacred College is composed of men illustrious for profound learning, eminent for brilliant virtues, and crowned after a thousand victories won for God and for His Church, I cannot close my ears to the voice of an inner and impartial monitor, who will not be silenced, but will repeat again and again the stern question, "Amice, quomodo hue intrasti?" I am, of course, conscious how it is on Catholic Ireland, ever faithful to the Apostolic See, and not on my unworthy self, that this singular proof of paternal love has been conferred by the Holy Father. In the ranks of the Irish hierarchy there are prelates adorned with every virtue. Absorbed in professional study, and, with few opportunities of travelling beyond the limits of my own country, my life has been more or less one of isolation from the great world. I mention all this in the hope that you will help me by your prayers to walk in security the unknown path into which God and His Vicar on earth have been pleased to call me. Trusting in the power of Him who made the lame to walk and the dead to rise again, I will presume to hope that even in my great weakness His divine power may be exalted. I dare not accept in their rigorous meaning the too partial words of your address, that my ministry has been signally effective in bringing multitudes of erring souls to the paths of morality and justice. Would to Heaven that even for one immortal soul my ministry had been thus successful! Now that the Holy Father has imposed on me in a more especial manner the obligation to defend, *usque ad sanguinis effusionem*, the interests of God and His Church, I must endeavour, during the few years of life that can now remain for me, to render some little service to that morality and justice which are at once the foundation of our hope of an eternal kingdom, and the only sure defenders of the peace and security of human society, now so seriously and so universally imperilled. Again I thank you for your words of generous congratulation; and pray from my heart that God may crown you with His choicest blessing.

One of the most brilliant balls of the season was given on Tuesday evening by the Count and Countess de Launay, who threw open the elegant and spacious saloons of the Italian Embassy to about 600 guests. The Emperor and all his Court honoured the entertainment with their presence, and there were present all the *élite* of rank and distinction in the capital.

The Roman compositors have struck. The point at issue between them and the proprietors of the printing establishments is the formation of a society among the compositors, styled "The Tariff Society," the object of which is to impose a uniform scale of prices on the proprietors. The latter have expressed their readiness to listen to the complaints of their respective workmen, but refuse to treat with the corporate body. Arrangements have been made for printing the newspapers and other more] urgent matter. The compositors of the *Liberta* broke off on Wednesday morning in the middle of their work, leaving that paper in the lurch. Nine printing establishments, among them that of the Senate, hold out against the demand of the Union. The men who have thrown up their employment are about 200 in number.

The *Statuto* of Palmero, in reporting the circumstances connected with the capture of the Commendator Notar Bartolo, says that when returning from his farm on the afternoon of the 12th, accompanied by two armed attendants, they met what appeared to be a patrol composed of four Bersaglieri, commanded by a carabineer. The pretended soldiers stopped them, and under the pretext of ascertaining whether the men accompanying Signor Notar Bartolo were provided with the requisite permission to carry arms, got between them, and pointing their guns at the attendants threatened them with death if they stirred; while they forced Signor Notar Bartolo to follow them. This occurred in the full light of the day. It is supposed that his captors were men belonging to a band of outlaws led by a certain Pietro Piraino, of Casteldaccia.

Another capture by five malefactors, who if not brigands bear by their acts a close resemblance to them, was made in the province of Caltanisetta, Sicily, on the 15th inst., in the person of Signor Fontanazzi, a landed proprietor. Fifteen thousand francs were demanded for his ransom, but his relations succeeded in obtaining his liberation on payment of 3,000f. The police, however, once imformed of the crime, acted with great energy, and have already taken the delinquents with the greater part of their booty still upon them.

SOUTHERN ITALY.—Our (*Times*) correspondent writes from Naples, April 8, 1882 :—"To-day, though Saturday, is celebrated in Southern Italy the great event of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ, and the world around us is beginning to assume its usually cheerful aspect. 'Santa Tettimana' has been somewhat gloomy from the many rigid observances enforced by custom. Bells have been silent, and the hour in many places has been announced by something like a watchman's rattle. Festivity has been prohibited, and tables, which to-morrow will be groaning with abundance inviting every kind of excess, have furnished forth scanty supplies. In country places people have abstained from sweeping their floors, 'because Jesus Christ was under the ground.' This morning everything is changed. Nature is not quite so radiant, perhaps, as it was expected to be, but bells are jingling (they never ring in this country), and clocks are tolling the hour, even to the twenty-fourth, and people are beginning to have a faint idea that cleanliness is next to godliness, and the shops are full of luxuries prohibited for a week, while the crowds are gathering around them eager to make provision for the rejoicing of the season. It is, indeed, a scene of cheerfulness, and pleasant it is to see even the poorest carrying home their *rotolo* of macaroni. Palm Sunday opened the festivities or religious observances of the week, and, as palm trees did not suffice for the occasion, other trees were ruthless stripped. Everyone you meet presents you with a 'blessed' palm, so that, on arriving at home, every part of the person is decorated. On Thursday every church had its Twelve Apostles, over whose feet some water was poured, while a priest daintily dapped them with a towel. Last night in some out-of-the-way places the burial of Christ was dramatised, an image representing his body being carried in procession, followed by the priest and the more devout among the population. Now every one is full of exultation. There is a vast crowd assembled in a church, in anxious expectation of some crisis, when in a moment the organ bursts forth after an enforced silence of a week. Church bells jingle, birds by the hundred are thrown into the air, and the curtain which concealed the high altar is drawn aside, and discloses the whole company of priests dressed in their gayest robes. Enough, however, of these scenic effects. The principal feature of the week has been the performance of Mendelssohn's oratorio of *Paulus*. It is the first time that it has been performed in Naples, at least under such peculiar circumstances, and some little anxiety was felt for the result. It was performed by the students of the Royal College of Music at San Pietro a Majella, and was substituted for the sweet *Miserere* of the Italian masters, which are commonly given here on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in Holy Week. There was a risk, therefore, of offending by violating the traditional usages of the country, if not its *amour-propre* and its taste, for the musical genius of the Italians, Neapolitans especially, differs widely from that of the Germans, and their self-appreciation has no limits. Another difficulty to contend against was the limited number in the orchestra and the choruses. This, however, as every other difficulty, was surmounted, and the success has been complete. 'The impression which the *St. Paul* of Mendelssohn has left upon us,' says an Italian critic, 'in detail as well as in the *ensemble*, is one of unmingled admiration. . . . Everything is beautiful, well thought out. . . . Everything is felt. . . . The execution, both vocal and orchestral, was such as could not have been dreamt of twenty years ago, when the methods of instruction were incomplete, and when an absurd jealousy excercised a despotic influence over San Pietro a Majella.' I can remember the time when efforts to introduce concerts of German music failed in Naples, while now Mendelssohn's *Paulus* has created a *furore*."

GERMANY.—The Schwerin Theatre was on Monday burnt to the ground, but no lives were lost. The fire broke out in the property house, behind the scenes, at the end of the third act; but the curtain was dropped in time, the firemen were all in their places, the orchestra struck up a waltz, and the Grand Duke, who chanced to be in his box, joined the manager in exhorting the audience not to be afraid. Within seven minutes of the first alarm the house had completely emptied itself without any accident, so perfect were the precautions which, since the Vienna disaster, had been taken to provide for such an emergency. All the dresses were destroyed.

The Turkish Government has made repeated requests that German officers should be permitted to join the Turkish service, and at length the German Government has formally consented to the proposed arrangement. To this consent is annexed the condition that all German officers who agree to serve the Porte must sever their connection with the German army; but they are informed that in doing so they will not disentitle themselves to re-engagement should they at a future time return to Germany. Through the Turkish Embassy at Berlin the Sultan is receiving many applications for appointments from German officers of excellent standing.

AUSTRIA.—The series of speeches which Count Kalnoky made on Tuesday, in reply to various questions in the Committee of the Hungarian Delegation, gave him the opportunity of explaining the views of the Austrian Government with regard to the Illyrian insurrection and declaring Austria's policy as to the future of the occupied provinces.

Respecting the agitation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, said to have been originated more especially by Servian, Russian, and English agents, Count Kalnoky remarked that the Servian Government and people had behaved correctly towards the insurrection. There were, it was true, a few Servian agitators; but the Servian Government did its best to put them down, and the agitation had found no echo with the Servian people. The position of Montenegro was more difficult and complicated, owing to her vicinity to the theatre of insurrection and the race-relationship between the subjects of Prince Nikita and the Crivoscians; but the Montenegrin Government had done its utmost to restrain the Montenegrins from assisting the insurgents. As Montenegro had no regular army, and as her administrative and police arrangements were of the most primitive description, it was, said Count Kalnoky, immensely difficult for the Montenegrin Government to fulfil its international duties; but it had shown the greatest readiness and desire to do so, and had given no occasion for any serious remonstrance. As to Russian agitations, there might have been a few isolated cases of such, but the Russian representative had, in accordance with his instructions, observed a correct attitude, and had exerted his influence to allay excitement and passion. One English correspondent had been arrested upon a charge of having intercourse with the insurgents, and composing their proclamations or other documents. The inquiry into this case is not yet concluded. Replying to questions respecting the ulterior plans of the Government with regard to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Count Kalnoky said that the designs and objects which had led to the original occupation of the provinces still remain unchanged. There was, in fact, no need for the Government to alter its original intentions. Their aim must continue to be steadily to draw nearer to them these countries, for which they had made such great sacrifices. They must still go on endeavouring to convince the population that their material and moral well-being entirely depended on their connection with Austria. As to the means for attaining that end, the Government was well aware that it was not competent to decide that question without consulting and obtaining the consent of all parties concerned.

RUSSIA.—The cruelty practised in the revived persecutions of the Russian Jews is said to surpass that of all previous outrages. The soldiers in arriving are always too late to suppress the outbreaks against the Jews. It is said that there are now in Russia 17,000 Jews who have been reduced from a position of comparative independence to one of absolute beg-

gary, being without homes or shelter of any kind, and suffering terribly.

The Vienna *Presse* states that merchants who have arrived from Moscow bring trustworthy intelligence that eighty workmen employed on the Uspanski Cathedral were arrested on Holy Saturday, in consequence of the discovery of a mine under the edifice, which is the one selected for the coronation of the Czar. Among those arrested is an overseer said to be intimate with the Nihilists. A search was being made for a second mine, and no Divine service was performed during Easter. The police prohibited the Easter performances in the popular theatres.

The *Gaulois* publishes a telegram, dated St. Petersburg, April 15, which says :—

To-day the Prefect of Police received as an anonymous present a basket of eggs, several of which were found to be charged with dynamite. A little note said, "We have plenty more for the Czar's coronation!" A mine, cleverly concealed, has been discovered on the Nicolai Railway. The subterranean works were quite finished, and the wire communication with the rails was in its place, but the explosive matter and galvanic battery were not prepared. Several railway servants have been arrested. A great razzia of Nihilists throughout Russia is announced. All the regions between St. Petersburg and Odessa, and particularly the environs of Moscow, infested by revolutionists, will be submitted to a general *battue* by the political gendarmerie. The most intelligent agents of this picked corps have been selected for this work, to which extraordinary importance is attached, in view of the approaching coronation *fêtes*.

TURKEY.—The marriage of Mr. Arthur Nicolson, Second Secretary of the Embassy, with Miss Hamilton, sister of the Countess of Dufferin, was celebrated on Thursday, in the Embassy Chapel. The Sultan was represented by one of his chamberlains, who brought his Majesty's best wishes and a very beautiful diamond bracelet for the bride. Lady Dufferin had a garden party afterwards, at which the Prime Minister, and other Ottoman dignitaries, the diplomatic body, and the leading members of the British colony were present.

TUNIS.—The formal investiture of Cardinal Lavigerie on Monday, on the site of ancient Carthage, was of an interesting and imposing character. At noon Mgr. Lavigerie entertained at breakfast the Archbishop of Damascus, the Bishop of Constantine, M. Cambon, the French Generals, Admiral Conrad, and the foreign representatives. Before separating, Mr. Reade, the British Agent and Consul-General, proposed "The Health of the Cardinal" in complimentary terms, dwelling especially on his various charitable works, and on the spirit of conciliation which he had displayed. In replying, Cardinal Lavigerie excited considerable enthusiasm by inviting his guests to drink to the speedy conciliation of all the European colonists in Tunis. The investiture afterwards took place in one of the halls of the newly-erected college. The seats of honour were assigned to M. Cambon, Mr. Reade, General Forgemol, and Admiral Conrad. After the reading of the patent and the presentation of the hat and robes, Cardinal Lavigerie delivered an address. He said that the nomination of a Cardinal in Africa was an event of some importance in the history of the Church, and that this was enhanced by the investiture taking place on the classic soil, consecrated to Christendom by the labours of St. Cyprian, St. Louis, and Charles V. He said that his aim would be to unite the European communities of his diocese, and that his watchword would henceforth be "Conciliation, peace, and progress." Special trains conveyed crowds of visitors to and from Carthage. In the evening the Cardinal returned from Carthage to Tunis, and a solemn *Te Deum* was sung in the Cathedral. A crowd of the Maltese drew his carriage from the railway station to the church, the exterior of which was illuminated.

SPAIN.—A letter from Madrid gives further particulars of the Easter bull fights, as to which the writer remarks :—

Human beings have been gored and tossed about in the arena in the most interesting manner, and the physical suffering which gives zest to the spectacle has not been solely confined to the dumb animals engaged. So popular has this novel feature in the show been, that our most recent bull fights have caused the Madrilenes to forget the Barcelona crisis and the Catalonian protests against Free Trade. When they bought with unwonted eagerness the evening papers, it was not for the purpose of learning what new peril confronted the Cabinet, but in order that they might devour the sickening details of the results of the two "Corridas de Toros."

On the appointed day, a bright, warm, glorious sun added to the splendour of the scene, and the ring was packed "from the barriers below, where the very *élite* of aristocratic amateurs congregate, to the boxes above, where damsels of high lineage, delicate, sensitive ladies of fashion, and highbred queens of society wear with native grace and coquetry the national mantilla, and smile benignantly at the horrors of the scene they grace by their fair presence." A bull on the first day caught a picador mounted on a jaded, hoodwinked horse, and so lustily tossed him that he was not expected to survive :—

Another bull, amidst a scene of frightful excitement and shouts of anguish at last from every corner of the ring, charged, caught, and tossed up Caranche, one of the most popular bull-killers in Spain. This King of the Bull-ring escaped with some ribs fearfully bruised and an ugly gash in his right side, so that he has at last an opportunity of knowing practically how the sport must delight the horses and bulls engaged in it. Of course these exploits of the Sunday brought to the bull-ring on the second day a still greater multitude, and tickets were paid for at rates even unknown when Patti or Sarah Bernhardt appeared at the Royal Opera of Madrid. I am sorry to say that, as usual, a very great number of foreigners, and indeed not a few English, were to be seen in the galleries of the great circus. This time, as on Easter Day, Royalty had to honour the Plaza de Toros, because it might be dangerous, from a political point of view, even for an intelligent and high-spirited Prince like Alphonso XII. not to inflict upon himself and his Austrian Queen the horrors of the bull-ring. If he had stopped away he would have forfeited his claim to be considered a "patriot King."

Presently a bull made his entry into the ring, chased the bull-fighters about in the wildest manner, bowled several picadors over, killed one horse, and then in his rage he faced the matador :—

This man was a young, handsome fellow, Angel Partor by name, and he had hardly time to shake his red cloak before the bull when he was caught up, knocked down, taken up again, flung away, gored, and left mortally wounded, while the multitude rose breathless, speechless, until shrieks of women, imprecations of men, shouts of delighted amateurs rose in dull, hoarse yell and din. Partor was carried off to the dispensary that forms an indispensable appendage of the bull-ring, and where the medical men thought he was a case for the priest rather than for them, for a priest is always in attendance. The poor man was promptly shriven, then bandaged, and sent home on a stretcher. Unique, indeed, is the *naïve* declaration of a local paper that the bull that nearly killed Partor was a "coward!" It is thought simply monstrous that bulls should object to be butchered even in fun.

CHINA.—The discovery of a great robbery at the Winter Palace at Peking is stated to have created a great sensation. The almost idolatrous veneration with which the Emperor is outwardly, at least, regarded; the apparent inaccessibility to the palace walls, the strictness of the regulations affecting admission to the various enclosures, and the duties of the innumerable guards, all combined to render this burglary an event of no small significance. It appears that for years past the Imperial bastions have been the lurking-place of a gang of thieves, who were protected and assisted by the Palace eunuchs. Lights were occasionally observed to flash and gleam from the cannon-holes and windows of these towers—an occurrence which seemed to have caused the officers of the household to suspect that they must be inhabited. The eunuchs, on being questioned, confirmed the story of the lights, but explained the mystery by saying that the Hu Hsien, or Fox Fairy, was prostrating himself there with his lighted torch. Fox-myths are far from being extinct in China. The Imperial Palace, it appears, is not the only public building where depredations have been carried on. In the great National Library of the Hanlin Yuen hundreds of the Imperial editions of standard works have been found to have been subjected to the most remorseless mutilation, all the broad margins of fine white paper having been cut off and sold by the custodians.

INDIA.—The Municipal Committee of Amritsar, on the 11th of March, voted the despatch of a telegram congratulating Her Majesty the Queen-Empress on her recent escape from assassination, and on the 14th the Hindoos and Mohammedans joined in showing their loyalty to the throne, the former by offering up prayers at the Golden Temple, and the latter by offering up prayers at the Edgah and distributing food to about 3,000 beggars. Food was also distributed by the Hindoos to a crowd of poor, and a cash donation was remitted to the Christian Orphanage. It is only on occasions of this kind that the Adi Granth is read from beginning to end by eight priests in succession. The reading occupied forty-eight hours, and is called *Akhand pat.*—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

March 23rd, 1882.

There has been nothing particularly novel to write about lately, and your readers are kept well *au courant d'affaires* by the telegrams which appear in your excellent paper. The growls and notes of discontent which were alluded to in my last letter have now culminated in a decided "bark and bite," and the whole western boundary of the Transvaal is the theatre of active hostile operations. It is just what was predicted and regarded as inevitable by all who were familiar with the details of the Keate-award region. At first the "disturbances" began by an attack on the part of a subordinate chief against his paramount, encouraged and aided by Boers on their own account. The paternal Government at Pretoria could not interfere—the State was not violating the stipulations of the Convention—it was not going to war, and it could not prevent individuals of its subjects from going as volunteers, or as marcenaries against "the blacks." The subordinate did not succeed, even with the aid of Dutch courage, as was reckoned upon as certain; consequently subsequent attacks were made, strengthened by further accessions of Boers, until at last the war spirit was fairly invoked, and all the border residents were animated with the desire to drive the natives still further back and take possession of their lands and cattle. Hence the accounts that reach you of fights more or less serious, more or less disastrous to the combatants, and extending, as already observed, from end to end of the western boundary. So far the balance of success seems to be with "the blacks" who have managed to hold their own, and to have inflicted severe loss on the Boers putting a score or more of them *hors de combat*. The Boer contingent now assumes magnitude, and is supported by three pieces of artillery, and if the men are not panic-stricken when they face the black hordes and abandon their fieldpieces they ought quickly to annihilate their foes. Now where do voluntary emissaries procure guns from? It is vain for the Government to say they are taking no part in the contest and are not to be held responsible for the acts of individuals. They may not have said so in so many words officially; but all know that they have said, "Here are the guns, go in and win." Besides this act of independent action within the State by members of it, a curious document has been made public—viz., a proclamation by a field cornet and some other Boers of his field cornetcy, forbidding all those who agreed to the terms of pacification from saying, "Good morning" to them, offering the hand, or making any attempt at social intercourse, more particularly warning the prominent members against coming upon their land or they will driven off!! It is a case of Patriots *versus* Anti-Patriots; those who will call no man master, and those who would be glad to fuse into a Commonwealth. It remains to be seen what action will be taken hereon by the Imperial authorities. All that is wanting to set the tribes at war with Europeans is the liberation of Cetewayo and his return to Zululand. As Napoleon's return to France after his escape from Elba was the signal for a renewal of war, so will be Cetewayo's return to Ulundi, even should that take place after his visit to Britain.

In Basutoland the state of affairs is one of extreme difficulty and of considerable anxiety. The days of grace to comply with the ultimatum were extended to the 15th instant—two days before the meeting of Parliament—and since then further proposals have been made whereby the day of reckoning is delayed. Amongst ourselves there are clearly two parties—the decided and the temporising. The former urges a conclusion of the matter somehow, *coute que coute*—never mind the loss of life, of money, or of prestige—by our own unaided efforts or by the help of British soldiers. The latter are for allowing things to jog along as best they may, by the exercise of patience, the renewal of confabs, promises, threats, &c. The one party means subjugation and eventual extermination of the Basutos possession and immediate occupation of Basutoland; the other passive conquest by the operation of delays, "slow-poisoning," and negative opposition. It is expected the battle between the parties on the subject will shortly be fought out in the House, and there are confident expectations that it will entail the displacement of the present Ministry—probably before this reaches you the telegraph will have made known the result.

The ups and downs of Colonial life have no interest at a distance, except to a few who are interested in familiar or business enterprises. It will be sufficient, therefore, to say that we are just recovering from the effects of commercial depression consequent on rash speculation in mining and other shares. The operators have come to grief with a loud crash, many innocent persons being sufferers, while those who had nothing to lose are again ready to resume operations in any other field that may present itself for fattening on credulity and fleecing the unwary.

IRELAND UNDER MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., has not yet returned to custody at Kilmainham.

About a dozen "suspects" were released from custody in Ireland last week.

The Government have appointed four additional Sub-Commissioners under the Irish Land Act.

A bailiff employed by the Property Protection Association was murdered on Monday night at Cloverfield, county Limerick.

A soldier of the 3rd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, named Luttmann, was shot at and seriously wounded in the right arm in Dublin on Saturday night.

A man named Farrely, in the service of the Dublin Corporation, was found on Saturday in a dying condition at the foot of a staircase in Ormond Market. He was taken to Richmond Hospital, but by the time he had been conveyed thither he was dead. The examination which followed showed that a large wound had been inflicted on the head, which had fractured the skull. The wound was rudely covered with sticking plaster, and the blood appeared to have been wiped off the neck and face.

Several large stones were on Saturday placed on the railway between Claremorris and Ballyhaunis. The obstruction was removed just before a passenger train came up.

The dwelling-house of a woman named Johanna Kearney, near Waterford, was burned on Sunday night, it is supposed maliciously. The outrage is attributed to the fact that she has persisted in working for a farmer named Murphy, who is Boycotted by the farm-labourers of the district because he has refused to concede to them certain privileges which they seek. A farm-labourer named Mulcahay has been arrested in connection with the outrage.

On Sunday, seven heifers were houghed and their tails were cut off on the farm of Thomas Lowe, at Curhowria, near Carrick-on-Shannon.

At Bodykess, county Limerick, a deliberate attempt has been made on the life of an old man for the reason that he refused to leave the service of his employer, Colonel Gore, a Boycotted landlord. A patrol of soldiers and policemen heard loud cries for assistance proceeding from the direction of Colonel Gore's front lodge. As the patrol hastened to the place the cries for assistance grew faint, and when they arrived at the lodge it was found to be in flames. The door was burst open, and, lying on the floor half suffocated by the smoke, the servant, an old man nearly eighty years' was discovered. It was found that the lodge had been surrounded and fired from without, the object being to burn the old man to death.

A band assembled in North Great George-street, Dublin, on Sunday-night, outside the residence of Mr. John Dillon, M.P., one of the suspects in Kilmainham gaol, for the purpose of playing national airs. They were accompanied by a disorderly crowd, which had been, it is alleged, attending a Land League meeting held near the city. A force of police requested the band to cease playing, and as they declined to do so reinforcements of police were sent for, and the band and some of the leaders of the crowd, who had marched through the street cheering for the Land League, and shouting "Buckshot," were arrested. Some stones were then thrown, and the policemen were obliged to charge the mob several times, each time making arrests. The constables retreated to the police-station with their prisoners, followed by a riotous crowd, which quickly grew larger. After having lodged their prisoners in the cells, they sallied forth and dispersed the rioters. Considerable excitement prevailed during the disturbance.

The twelfth annual session of the Dublin Synod of the Church of Ireland commenced on Tuesday in the Synod Hall. On the motion of the Archbishop of Dublin the following resolution was adopted :—

We, the Bishops, clergy, and laity of the Church of Ireland in general Synod assembled, cannot refrain from expressing our sorrow and shame at the widespread lawlessness and disregard of some of the first principles of our common Christianity and the insecurity of property and life prevailing in our country. We, therefore, feel bound in such a crisis to urge upon all who may regard our opinion the necessity of uniting their utmost efforts to maintain those principles of order and good government, of justice and honesty, upon which the very existence of civil society depends, and to uphold among us that primary allegiance to the laws of God and man, and the fulfilment of those duties which the Christian religion in every form imperatively demands.

A publican named M'Morran, who lives at Ballyfarnon, and who has been Boycotted for supplying cars to policemen, was fired at on Saturday while sitting in his kitchen, the bullet striking him on the side. He lies in a precarious condition.

Two brothers named Daly, who lived near Kilbeggan, were arrested on Monday under the Protection Act and sent to Dundalk gaol. The warrant charges them with inciting to murder. Another man, named Duffrey, living near Ballinagore, was also arrested, the warrant charging him with a like offence, and he was sent to Naas gaol.

The Dublin Court of Queen's Bench on Monday granted a conditional order to quash the conviction of the Reverend Mr. Feehan, C.C., at Rathdowney Petty Sessions, for delivering a speech inciting to discontent. Mr. Feehan was ordered to find bail, with the alternative of six months' imprisonment. He declined to give bail, and was sent to prison. The Court granted the order sought, on the ground that the magistrate had acted illegally in refusing to hear the defendant on oath in his own defence.

A rudely constructed coffin has been deposited outside the door of a farmer named Byrne, who lives at Mount Coote, near Kilmallock.

Miss Isabella Royse, of Ballineverick House, near Limerick, was attacked on Sunday as she and another lady were driving to church at Adare. The carriage, a correspondent says, had proceeded about a quarter of a mile on the road leading to Adare when three disguised men jumped from behind a wall. Two of them seized the reins of the horse, while the third, who was armed with a revolver, bade the driver get off the carriage. He did so, when he was ordered to go down on his knees with his face towards the wall. Instead of doing this he ran away; and Miss Royse, seizing her umbrella, struck at the men holding the horse's head, calling them mean cowards to attack two defenceless ladies. The coachman, Patrick Cleary, was during this time being followed by the man with the revolver, who fired one shot at him; but the bullet did not take effect. He then rejoined the other assailants, who informed Miss Royse and her companion that they had no intention of harming them. The men then ran away, Miss Royse following them for some distance to see the course they would take. She communicated the occurrence at once to the police, who are making inquiries. Another account says:—"On Sunday evening, as Miss Royse was returning from Askeaton Church, county Limerick, her carriage was stopped by a party of armed and disguised men, who placed the coachman on his knees and fired several shots over him. They then opened the carriage door and asked Miss Royse whether her rents were paid, and whether she had issued any writs. She was so frightened that she gave incoherent answers, but some persons were heard approaching, and the maurauders escaped."

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

The House reassembled to-day after the Easter recess. The attendance was very thin, and as several of the Ministers were not in their places most of the questions of which notice had been given had to be postponed. Mr. C. Lewis asked the Attorney-General whether Mr. Parnell could be rearrested under the warrant now out against him, and whether if a new warrant were needed it must not be for a new offence; but the Attorney-General said he had received no adequate notice of the question, and desired that it might be postponed until the following day.

The Army (Annual) Bill was passed through Committee, and several amendments were moved by Mr. Sexton. On one of them—extending and making more easily enforceable the liability of soldiers to maintain their wives and children—there was a prolonged conversation. Mr. Sexton urged in support of it that it was identical with a proposal made by Mr. P. Taylor some years ago, when it was supported by a large number of members now sitting on the Ministerial side. He also pointed out that thirteen members of the present Ministry had voted for it. Mr. Childers admitted that it was a matter which required very careful consideration, and he undertook that it should be fully examined before next year, and on a division the Clause was negatived by 116 to 49.

On the order for going into Supply on the Army Estimates, Mr. Gorst brought forward the case of Cetewayo, and moved an address to the Crown, praying for his immediate release from captivity. In support of his motion he remarked that both parties now condemned the Zulu war as unjust and unneccessary—that it was forced on Cetewayo, and that he had never been unfriendly to the English power. He combated also the statement that he had been tyrannical and oppressive to his own people, and replying to the objection that his release would disturb the settlement of Zululand, he read extracts from the recent Blue-book, illustrating the bloodshed and anarchy which he contended at present prevailed there, and to remedy which, he said, the British Resident was powerless. Either we ought to leave Zululand alone, or we should interfere with such effect as would preserve peace and order there; but by keeping Cetewayo in confinement we virtually made ourselves responsible for the unsatisfactory state of the country.

Mr. W. Fowler, in seconding the motion, eulogised the capacities of Cetewayo—the general mildness of his rule, and his friendliness to England. If he were restored to Zululand, he would be rapidly accepted as ruler, and would restore it to tranquillity, and in reply to the objection urged by Lord Chelmsford that his release would be followed by the re-establishment of the Zulu army, he pointed out that conditions might be imposed on him in this respect.

Mr. Gladstone said the Government was not at issue with the motion on any matter of principle, but he contended that the question was not yet ripe for decision by the Executive, much less for any interference by the House of Commons. The interests of South Africa, and especially of Zululand, must be the determining consideration, not the justice or injustice of the Zulu war; and the Government as yet had not sufficient information to enable them to come to a conclusion. He admitted that the present condition of Zululand was not satisfactory, but the authorities were not by any means agreed as to the arrangements which would be the best to restore peace. It was certain that Cetewayo, if released, would be a power in the country; but it was not so certain that he

would be accepted unanimously by the people. The Government could not take a step of this kind without obtaining the fullest information and weighing all opinions. Sir H. Bulwer was charged to make all inquiries and to act as a mediator, so to speak, between different opinions; and under the circumstances he hoped that the motion would not be pressed, as it could do no good and might do harm.

Sir H. Holland said he had always opposed the Zulu war as unjust, but he was not prepared to assent to Cetewayo's return to Zululand, and he hoped also that the Government would reconsider their intention of bringing him to England.

Mr. Gorst intimated his willingness to withdraw the motion, and after some remarks from Sir D. Wedderburn and Mr. Alderman Fowler in favour of the restoration of Cetewayo, the motion was accordingly withdrawn.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and was engaged until a late hour on the Army Estimates. Some other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

Mr. Sheil having taken the oath and his seat for county Meath, in place of the disqualified Michael Davitt, the House passed to Sir H. D. Wolff's motion relative to the irregular and clandestine communications between the Government and the Vatican. The hon. member made out a convincing case in favour of the motion, and went far to assure the House that Mr. Errington was not only in Rome as an agent of the Government, but that he had been, or was likely to be, paid for his services from the Secret Service Fund. He even went so far as to connect the mission not only with affairs in Ireland, but with the difficulties in Gibraltar, and, of course, took care to twit the Government upon the sudden visit Mr. Errington paid from the Tiber to the Thames when his support was required for the closure. Not only the visit, but the return, were to Sir Henry remarkable, for in the latter he found a confirmation of his suspicions as to the importance and urgency of Mr. Errington's diplomatic engagements. Perhaps it was this insinuation, which, more than any other, "nettled" the Premier, and accounted for the flush of anger with which, on rising to reply, he commented upon the "fabric" which the hon. member for Portsmouth had evolved from his own imagination. According to the right hon. gentleman, there was no ground whatever for regarding Mr. Errington as entrusted with a special mission. At the most he was a mere Government letter-carrier. Lord Granville had heard that he intended to visit Rome, and had simply availed himself of the opportunity to send certain communications which were intended to complete the information of his Holiness as to the state of Ireland. There was the Alpha and Omega of the whole matter, and the recent return of Mr. Errington to Rome, and his presence there now, must be accounted for solely on private grounds, connected, as the Premier thought probable, with the hon. gentleman's desire to advance the claims of the Archbishop of Dublin to the cardinalate.

Thus, with much diffuseness, and no little suspicious ambiguity, the Premier tried to explain the matter away; and Mr. Newdegate then expressed the view that even in going as far as they had done the Government had exceeded the common law. Sir G. Campbell, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Bellingham, and Mr. Warton next briefly continued the discussion, and Sir H. D. Wolff, satisfied that he had practically obtained a confirmation of his suspicions, and that it was useless to pursue the matter further, offered to withdraw his motion, which was then rejected without a division.

In a very small House, Sir Joseph M'Kenna next called attention to the unequal incidence of taxation in Ireland. The hon. member had scarcely completed his exordium when a count-out was moved, only narrowly failing of success. The hon. member resumed with redoubled assurance, but had not proceeded much farther when the House was counted out at ten minutes past eight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The early part or the sitting was occupied by the Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Mr. Leahy. Its object is to require annual instead of triennial elections and to substitute vote by ballot for the present system. It was supported by Mr Gray, Mr. Corbet, Mr. Findlater, and others, and accepted on the part of the Government by the Attorney-General for Ireland and Mr. Hibbert. Mr. Plunket, on the other hand, opposed it and thought that if the subject were dealt with at all it should be by the Government; but on a division the Bill was carried by 95 to 31.

Mr. A. Dilke next moved the second reading of the Parliamentary Elections Expenses Bill, which embodies the proposals frequently made in the House to throw the returning officer's expenses on the rates, but provides in addition that candidates who do not obtain on actual majority of the electors shall undergo a second election.

Mr. R. Yorke led the opposition to the Bill, arguing that this was an inopportune moment for throwing a new charge on the ratepayers, when the Government was about to deal with the full question of local rates. It was a small matter, no doubt, and, perhaps, not worth struggling hard against except as a principle, and whether the Bill were carried or not, the position of working men's candidates would remain pretty much the same. Sir M. Lopes, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Alderman Fowler, and Mr. Talbot also opposed the Bill in the interest of the ratepayers, and also because they foresaw that it would lead to a great increase in the number of candidates.

Mr. Broadhurst, on the other hand, supported the Bill, because it would give a larger choice of candidates to constituencies, and would place on a sounder footing the relations between members and constituents. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Labouchere also supported the Bill.

Mr. Serjeant Simon objected strongly to the proposal for second elections, which, he said, would prevent him supporting the Bill; and Mr. Cropper also dissented from the Bill in its present form, without any security against the multiplication of bogus candidates.

Mr. Hibbert, on the part of the Government, accepted the principle of the Bill—that constituencies and not candidates should bear the expenses, but decidedly opposed the clause relating to second elections. Mr. Fawcett also argued in favour of the financial portion of the Bill.

Mr. S. Leighton, on this, remarked that he had never believed much in the Government sympathy for the ratepayers, and this readiness to throw additional burdens on them convinced him that nothing was to be expected from them.

Mr. C. Lewis made some pungent comments on the conduct of the Government, and especially on the absence of all the Cabinet Ministers from the debate. Mr. D. Davies and Mr. Duckham, both speaking from the Liberal side, spoke strongly against the Bill, and on a division the second reading was carried by the narrow majority of 2—87 to 85.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

The House assembled at four o'clock. The Duke of Albany (Establishment) Bill passed through Committee, and notice having been given of one or two questions, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

The earlier hours of the sitting were occupied by an animated conversation—which grew almost into a debate—on the condition of Ireland and the Irish policy of the Government. It arose out of a question put by Mr. Sexton in reference to the action of Mr. Clifford Lloyd in preventing the erection of certain huts for the reception of evicted tenants, and a circular issued by the head of the police in county Clare for the protection of Mr. Lloyd, in which the police are told, among other things, that if men should "accidentally commit an error in shooting any person on suspicion of that person being about to commit murder," he would exonerate them by the production of the circular. Mr. Forster replied that the huts were not permitted because they were intended for purposes of intimidation, and as to the circular he had not received full information about it.

On this Mr. Sexton moved the adjournment of the House, and denounced in vehement terms what he called the gross and scandalous barbarism of the circular, which he regarded as an incitement to murder, and charged on the Government, and especially on their policy in regard to arrears, the blame for the present disturbed condition of the country.

Mr. Forster warmly eulogised the zeal and courage of Mr. Clifford Lloyd, who, he said, had protected hundreds of men and women against the intimidation of the Land League, and had done more than any other man to defeat the "No-rent" policy. As to the circular, it had been issued without the knowledge of the authorities of Dublin Castle, and he admitted that the latter part of it was improper. At the same time, it had done harm to nobody, but its practical effect had been to protect Mr. Clifford Lloyd, for these cowardly ruffians who fired at men from behind hedges would run no risk.

Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Leamy, and Mr. Healy declaimed in indignant language against Mr. Clifford Lloyd, the police circular, and the general failure of the Ministerial policy in Ireland; while Mr. M. Henry remarked in a sarcastic tone that the Land League had shown no concern for the evicted tenants in the West, and only erected huts when political capital could be manufactured at the same time.

Mr. Shaw strongly condemned the circular, the unauthorised issue of which, he thought, illustrated the incompetency of the Irish Executive, and asked whether it was intended to leave the inspector in his present position? He insisted, too, that some great change in policy was required, and if the Government persevered in its present course the state of Ireland, he predicted, would go from bad to worse. Mr. O'Shaughnessy spoke in the same strain, and Mr. Redmond attacked Mr. Forster, who, he said, would not have broken certain pledges he gave on the Disturbance Bill if he had been an "honest man and an honest politician." At this there were loud cries of "Order," and, Mr. Goschen appealing to the Chair, the Speaker called for a withdrawal of the words. Mr. Redmond responded by expressing his regret that the rules of the House prevented the telling of the truth, at which there were loud cries of "Order" and "Name him," and Mr. Speaker again called for a withdrawal. Mr. Redmond said he withdrew the words, but was sorry that the rules of the House prevented him making use of them. The Speaker thereupon said he regarded these expressions as offensive to the House as much as to Mr. Forster, and proceeded to "name" Mr. Redmond in the form of the Standing Order. Lord Hartington immediately moved that Mr. Redmond be suspended for the remainder of the sitting, which was carried by 207 to 12, and Mr. Redmond accordingly retired from the House.

Sir S. Northcote, resuming the conversation, expressed a hope that, while Mr. Forster would do what he thought fitting in regard to the circular, it would be understood that the House of Commons fully supported the Government in the measures they might find necessary, in the critical state of Ireland, for the preservation of law and order. They had no wish to weaken the hands of those charged with the maintenance of order and the protection of the magistrates.

Mr. O'Connor Power complained that Mr. Forster, had never consulted a single Irish member with regard to his policy, and

Lord Hartington pointed out that Mr. Forster not having received full information from Ireland as to the circular could not give further explanation, and agreed with Sir Stafford Northcote that nothing should be done to discourage those whose duty it was to protect the magistrates.

Mr. Labouchere made some remarks, and Mr. Cowen, while disapproving altogether of Mr. Forster's policy, protested against the notion that he should be made a victim, inasmuch as the Government and the Liberal party generally were equally responsible for that policy. After this Mr. Sexton withdrew his motion.

In answer to Mr. C. Lewis, Lord Hartington said the Government was unable at present to fix a night for the Disfranchisement Bill, whereupon Mr. Lewis gave notice that next Thursday he will move new writs for Chester and Gloucester, and will make certain charges against Mr. Dodson.

In answering a question from Mr. M'Carthy, Lord Hartington, while disclaiming any duty on the part of the Government to keep a House on Tuesday nights, intimated that to save further loss of time, the Government will ask for morning sittings on next Tuesday and the succeeding Tuesdays.

On going into Supply,

Lord H. Lennox called attention to the condition of the Navy, and moved that steps should be immediately taken to make additions to it adequate to the increase in other ironclad navies and the consequent danger to the trade and commerce of the country. He asserted at the outset that, notwithstanding the immense sums spent on our Navy, we were more vulnerable than at the commencement of the century. Our Navy had more multifarious duties to perform, and it was weaker relatively when compared with the maritime power of foreign nations. This contention he supported by an elaborate comparison of the British and French navies, giving the House the fullest details of the present condition of the French navy and also of its prospective condition when the programme on which it was being reconstructed was completed in 1885. He went also at length into the question of armour, armament, and *personnel*, and made special complaint of the proposed reduction in the Marines, which was at present hardly half as strong as the French Marine Infantry. The conclusion he drew was that the Admiralty ought at once to apply to Parliament for a large increase in the Naval Estimates, which he felt certain would not be refused.

Mr. Bentinck repeated his often-urged contention that the navy would never be in a satisfactory condition until a naval officer was placed at the head of the Admiralty, and endorsed Lord H. Lennox's demand for more ironclads.

Mr. Gourley made some remarks on the proper type of ironclads.

Sir J. Hay pointed out that we had not only to consider the French navy, but the German and the Italian navies, which possessed thirty-three ironclads between them, and contended that whereas we were now only a second-class naval Power, we ought to possess as many ironclads as would enable us to deal with any two naval Powers.

Mr. Trevelyan, remarking that no comparison could be more elastic or unsatisfactory than a comparison of ironclads, indicated various points which had been overlooked or misstated by Lord H. Lennox, and which entirely vitiated his review of the relative strength of the two navies. Among other points, he mentioned that the French Admiralty never builds up to its programme—indeed, usually falls some 5,000 tons short of it, and also that the French Marines are rather to be considered as a colonial army than a sea-going force. Much as the Admiralty deprecated the appearance of unfriendliness involved in a comparison of our naval forces, the controversy had got to such a pitch that they had no choice, and, as the general result, he stated that while we had 26 ironclad ships in commission and 23 in reserve, of a tonnage of 320,000, the French had 11 ironclads in commission and 29 in reserve with a tonnage of 225,000. But of the French ships 21 were wooden framed, while only two in the English force were of that character. As to guns, the French had 284 armour-piercing guns afloat on ironclads, weighing 4,476 tons, while the English Navy had 450 guns of 6,224 tons. On unarmoured ships the French had 26 guns, and we had 79, and the French navy had only one ship afloat which could not be pierced in every part by our 38-ton gun. On the whole, the Admiralty saw no reason to increase their ship-building programme, which had been fixed after careful consideration of the doings of their predecessors and the progress of the French navy.

Mr. W. H. Smith found no fault with the ship-building of the present Board, but complained of a great want of vigilance in regard to repairs, by which he showed that many ships were left in a condition unfit for immediate use.

Captain Price supported the motion, and Mr. Duff also thought that, considering the increased duties of the Navy, a case had been made out for its augmentation.

Sir M. Lopes made some remarks, and Lord H. Lennox's motion was then negatived without a division.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

Major Vaughan Lee, M.P. for West Somerset, has resigned his seat on account of ill-health.

Mr. E. Sheil was elected on Friday as M.P. for Meath county, in place of Mr. Michael Davitt, disqualified.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Steuart C. Bayley, K.S.C.I., now Chief Commissioner at Hyderabad, to be an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in the room of Mr. Rivers Thompson, who has been appointed by the Viceroy Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

We are glad to hear that Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P., has now considerably recovered from his recent illness. Accompanied by Lady Randolph, he will leave England to-day (Saturday) for a voyage to America, returning to London in about a month.

At the City of London College on Tuesday evening a resolution—

That, as State compensation for State interference with property rights is an admitted principle of British legislation, the landlords of Ireland are justly entitled to compensation for their losses, caused by the operation of the Irish Land Act, 1881,"

was moved by Mr. J. Y. Mosey, and carried by 34 to 13. The opener pointed out that the Ministry had stated that upon the whole very little reduction would result from the Act; but that, in point of fact, an all-round reduction, upon even contrary pleas, had been made by the Sub-Commissioners to the extent of 25 per cent., and as, therefore, the anticipation of the Ministry had been falsified, their action should be modified. Mr. Fry asked where the compensation was to come from, and Mr. Bakewell replied that it must come from the same source which provided payment for the slaves of Mr. Gladstone's father, and he quoted John Stuart Mill, who wrote (p. 143), *Political Economy*, "that the principle of property gives the landlords a right to compensation for whatever portion of their interest in the land it may be the policy of the State to deprive them of. To that their claim is indefeasible." Mr. Nathan and others supported, and Mr. Beale and others combatted the proposition, which was carried amid loud cheers.

At Monday's meeting of the subscribers to the Bangor Normal College a letter was read from Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., acknowledging a resolution expressing regret at the Parliamentary delay in giving effect to the recommendations of the Departmental Commission upon Higher Education in Wales. Mr. Osborne Morgan thought the real cause of the delay had been ignored. It could not be too often repeated, or two widely known, that with a House of Commons constituted like the present, and governed by rules seemingly designed to extract the *minimum* of result from the *maximum* of labour, legislation was almost impossible, since, by a skilful and unscrupulous use of the rules a handful of men could with impunity defeat, or at any rate spoil, the most beneficent measure. Strongly impressed by the existence of an evil amounting almost to a national calamity, the Government were striving their utmost to improve the procedure of the House; but were encountering the persistent opposition of the most extraordinary combination of parties which had ever sought to paralyse the exertions of any Government. Upon their success depended the fate of many useful and much-needed reforms.

The following are the members of the Ministry voting in the majority on the Parliamentary Election Expenses Bill—viz., Messrs. Bright, Chamberlain, Fawcett, Hibbert, Campbell-Bannerman, Courtney, J. B. Balfour, A. M. Porter, W. M. Johnson, Sir C. Dilke, and Sir A. Hayter. Mr. Cowen and Lord E. Fitzmaurice, fifteen Home Rulers, and one Conservative—Mr. E. Clarke—are also to be found supporting the Bill. The minority, though mainly composed of Conservatives, including Sir S. Northcote, Colonel Stanley, and Mr. Smith, comprised seventeen Liberals, amongst whom were Mr. Cotes, a Lord of the Treasury, Mr. M'Cullagh-Torrens, Sir A. Fairbairn, Colonel Kingscote, Sir John St. Aubyn, and Mr. Duckham. Mr. Callan (Home Ruler) also opposed the Bill.

For the division upon Mr. Leahy's Bill relating to the election of poor law guardians for Ireland, the majority was exclusively Home Rulers and Liberals, whilst the minority was wholly composed of Conservatives.

The first banquet of the Leicester and Leicestershire Conservative Club was held in the Floral Hall, Leicester, on Wednesday evening, the Duke of Rutland presiding. The Earl of Carnarvon was the principal speaker. Among the other guests present were Earl Percy, M.P., Lord J. Manners, M.P., Mr. A. Pell, M.P., and Major-General Burnaby, M.P. About 1,000 persons sat down to dinner, and the extensive galleries of the building were filled with ladies. Almost all those present wore primroses in memory of Lord Beaconsfield, the ladies in addition wearing primrose-coloured ribands. Lord Carnarvon, who responded to the toast of "The Conservative Cause," said this was the anniversary of the death of one of the most remarkable of English statesmen, who passed away amid the genuine sorrow of untold thousands. It had been his duty and his privilege to act with Lord Beaconsfield, and it had been once his misfortune to differ with him in opinion. It had been much more his happiness to feel that for that single difference he had agreed a hundred times with him. (Cheers.) Party life was made up of agreements and differences, and he wished Lord Beaconsfield could be recalled from his grave now to lend his counsel and the experience of his long life to a country harassed and vexed and storm-tossed as ours was now. (Cheers). Lord Beaconsfield's great quality was a genuine and ardent love of his country, love of its greatness, and jealousy of its ancient honour. In him there was no half-heartedness on these subjects, no sneaking preference for foreign practices and cosmopolitan ideas. (Cheers.) He would add one word of advice to those among their opponents who were fond of extolling Lord Beaconsfield's character in order to denounce his successors. These candid critics were the persons who denounced Lord Beaconsfield most bitterly during his life. Passing to the subject of Ireland, he said he would fain, if he could, avoid reference to the ghastly and shameful story of what was now occurring there. Her Majesty's Government had made themselves responsible for the present condition of affairs. (Cheers.) Their feebleness and irresolution and concessions had encouraged the danger, and when the danger came they threatened without striking, they teased without punishing, they let loose in fact the hell-hounds of anarchy and civil war; and now there was a cry of despair from the Prime Minister, and they saw the Government wringing their hands in impotent helplessness. (Cheers.) His belief was that we were drifting very fast indeed towards a point where cure was almost impossible. He defended the House of Lords as representing large classes of this country as much as any member of the House of Commons represented his constituency, and it was quite as sensitive to the touch of public opinion as the House of Commons could be. (Cheers.) The Lords would endeavour according to the best of their knowledge to decide, not for a part of the community but for the whole, and to exercise their responsibility with reference to God and their own conscience. (Cheers.)

A great Conservative demonstration was held in the St. James's Hall, Manchester, on Wednesday evening, over which Mr. A. Birley presided. A resolution expressing distrust of the Government policy having been proposed, Mr. E. Gibson, M.P., spoke in its support. He said the main promises of the Government were in the region of finance, but the last financial year of Sir Stafford Northcote, which showed an expenditure of fifty millions for Army, Navy, and Civil Service, was nearly two-and-half millions less than last year. As to the closure, it was capable of short treatment. Men of ordinary common sense must condemn it. It was undoubted that there must be some substantial reform in Parliamentary procedure, and there was little or no difference of opinion in any part of the House on all the proposals Mr. Gladstone had made except the closure, and if he had brought them forward in lieu of the closure they would now have been law. But Mr. Gladstone had insisted upon leaving all the things on which they are agreed alone, and had determined to go on with the closure, on which he had opponents even in his own party. (Cheers.) Closure with a majority would revolutionise the whole procedure of the House. It was admitted to be only justifiable to stop obstruction, and obstruction only came from small parties; but the closure would suppress opposition, and leave obstruction untouched. Turning to Ireland, it was a difficult and painful subject, too grave for exaggeration. He was anxious that the Land Act might have good results, but it

was not politically successful. It had engendered class hatred, and caused a feeling of insecurity about all property in Ireland. (Cheers.) It would have been better for this Empire if more respect had been paid to the weighty advice to the great Tory Prime Minister. (Cheers.) He advocated placing a provisional charge upon a district where a murder had been committed and evidence was withheld, so as to pay a substantial compensation to the family of the murdered man; secondly, to pay the cost of any additional police protection which had to be afforded by the violence of the inhabitants in a district; and, thirdly, to place under arrest until the trial any witness who was necessary to the prosecution. On a recent visit to Ireland he had been informed that if the first two of these provisions of the Act which Mr. Gladstone had allowed to expire had been still in force, we should not have had so many murders. What was wanted in Ireland was law and order, and that men's minds should be allowed to settle down, and these would be secured if the Government would make up their minds to consider nothing else until law and order were restored. (Cheers.) One of the causes of the present condition of things was that it was thought that more outrages would bring more concessions. (Hear, hear.) It was believed in Ireland that the Government were "squeezable." (Laughter.) Mr. Gladstone's vague reference to Home Rule, to his willingness to re-consider the Land Act, and his reference to the language of the Duke of Wellington had induced a belief that agitation had only to be continued to achieve its end. (Cheers.) Frankness would have done the country great good, but vague words left the belief that there was no resolute policy behind. (Cheers.) If this notion could once be removed, an important step would have been gained towards a change. (Cheers.) There was great unanimity in Ireland as to the advisableness of passing Mr. W. H. Smith's motion. Everyone acknowledged the difficulties existing between peasant and landlord, and the soundest way out of the difficulty now was to go on and make the tenants owners on fair and just terms. (Cheers.) The resolution was carried, and the proceedings soon afterwards were brought to a close.

Sir Richard A. Cross, M.P., was present on Wednesday evening at a crowded meeting of West Cheshire electors, held in the Theatre Royal, Birkenhead. Mr. J. Laird presided. Captain Cotton was introduced as the Conservative candidate for West Cheshire, in place of the Hon. W. F. Tollemache, M.P., who has intimated that he will not seek re-election. Sir R. A. Cross, who was received with loud cheers, said that nothing succeeded like success, and he gathered that the present demonstration augured well for the success of the Conservative cause, not simply in Birkenhead, but in that division of the county. After a reference to Lord Beaconsfield, who died that day twelve months, he said he could not apply the maxim, "Nothing succeeds like success," to Her Majesty's Government. They succeeded two years ago by a very large majority, but all the bright prospects of the party had fallen to a considerable discount. From the beginning to the end they had only one common bond of action, which was simply to turn out the Conservatives. The moment the Liberals came in council they found themselves divided. What was the state of Ireland early in 1880? The country at the time was comparatively quiet because the Government was respected, and because it was firm at the same time that it had been just. They knew well enough that, although the outward aspect of Ireland was tranquil, there were causes of disaffection still breaking out, and they knew that if that mode of government were given up the fire would undoubtedly burst out again. How did the present Government, when they came into power, treat the warning given them on this subject by Lord Beaconsfield? They scoffed and laughed at it as if it had been written by some charlatan. If the Liberal Government had taken warning from it how different would the present state of things have been! (Cheers.) The Liberal Government started what they called a policy of conciliation, but it turned out to be a policy of concession to agitation. (Cheers.) Did they remember the terrors of the autumn of 1880? The Government never held up a finger against what what was going on. (Cries of "Shame, shame.") But the terrors of the autumn of 1880 were almost blessings compared with the terrors that they found this spring. (Cheers.) There was hardly a day when they could take up their paper without seeing in it the report of a murder. The Government had their remedial measures and their coercive measures, and what was the result? Hundreds of people were in gaol. Thousands of people were not receiving a penny of their rents, and were struck down with poverty. He had never yet heard one word of pity or compassion on behalf of these people from any member of the Government. (Hear, hear.) They had soldiers by thousands, yet with all that murder was rampant, Boycotting was everywhere, and no property was safe. The present particular mode of governing Ireland was Mr. Gladstone's from the first. It could not be said he had not had time to try his hand. Parliament had granted to him that which they had never granted to any Minister before. The Government should not suppose that the Opposition were anxious to take their places at the present moment. (Laughter and cheers.) They had got into the mess, and it was their duty to get out of it. (Laughter.) But the Opposition would not shrink from what was their duty. (Cheers.) Sir Richard then touched upon questions connected with agriculture.

Messrs. Chapman and Hall will shortly publish a new work on domestic economy, entitled *How to Live on Nothing*. Of course this is allegorical, but it will really enable thousands to prepare much cheaper dinners than they have hitherto been able with limited means.

"KEATING'S POWDER" is now sold at 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d., in tins by all Chemists. This powder is perfectly unrivalled in destroying Bugs, Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and all insects, whilst quite harmless, to domestic animals. All furs and woollens should be well powdered before putting away. Beware of imitations. Ask for Keating's Powder and take no other.

TO GET RID OF WORMS IN CHILDREN procure a tin of "Keating's Worm Tablets." This unique medicine is certain to cure, and may be taken with absolute safety by the youngest children. Price 1s. 1½d. of all Chemists.

THE CHURCH DEFENCE INSTITUTION.

9, *Bridge-street, Westminster, S. W., April*, 1882.

Statement Respecting Church Bills before Parliament in the Session of 1882.

The Executive Committee of the Church Defence Institution desire to draw the attention of Churchmen throughout the country to the number and character of the Bills now before Parliament affecting the Church's welfare, and to submit to them the following considerations respecting them.

It will be found that these Bills affect the Church in many and various ways. They relate to burial fees, Church patronage, the mode of admission of churchwardens, the use of chapels in cemeteries, contumacious clerks, the hours during which marriage may be solemnised, the regulating of seats in parish churches, amendment of Public Worship Regulation Act, the sites and rating places of religious worship, and tithe rent-charge (ordinary and extraordinary), and to other minor matters.

The chief provisions of these Bills are as follows:—

Burial Fees Bill.

Introduced by Mr. Brinton and Sir Alexander Gordon. This Bill abolishes all burial fees now payable to incumbents, parish clerks, or sextons upon next vacancy. Fixes fee for burial to incumbent at 2s. 6d. if corpse is taken into the church, and 1s. 6d. if it is not. Abolishes all fees for tablets, gravestones, and monuments in churchyards and parochial cemeteries after next vacancy in office of persons now entitled to them.

Debate on second reading, March 29th, adjourned to April 25. The second reading is supported by the Government, and the Bill is opposed by Mr. J. G. Talbot.

Mortuary Fees.

On March 28th, on the motion of Sir Alexander Gordon, a Select Committee was appointed "to inquire into the law which authorises the demanding of mortuary fees, and into the ecclesiastical fees levied by ministers of religion upon the occasion of burials, and the erection of monuments in parish churchyards and cemeteries: and to report to the House whether any legislation is desirable, with a view to their regulation or reduction."

Cemeteries Bill.

This Bill is brought in by Mr. Richard, Mr. Henry Fowler, Mr. George Russell, Mr. Woodall, and Mr. Caine.

This Bill forbids a cemetery authority (1) to divide a cemetery into consecrated and unconsecrated parts, or permit the erection of any boundary mark between them; (2) to apply to a Bishop for the consecration of any part thereof, or of any building thereon; but the Bishop of the diocese may, if he thinks fit, consecrate any cemetery or part thereof, or any building; *but every part and building so consecrated, whether consecrated before or after the passing of this Act, shall be available for burial services otherwise than those of the Church of England, as though it had not been consecrated*, and the consecration shall not enable any person to receive any fees which he would not be enabled to receive if it was not consecrated.

Section 5 provides that *the whole* of cemeteries consecrated under the Burial Acts of 1852 to 1871 shall be the burial-ground of the parish for which it is provided. By section 6, all chapels, consecrated or unconsecrated, are thrown open to Dissenting services.

Section 7 abolishes all fees to incumbents, parish clerks, or sextons after next vacancy. A cemetery authority may compound with such officers for such fees.

By Section 8 a cemetery authority may appoint *a person* to officiate at any burial in the cemetery, but he shall not have an exclusive right to officiate.

Section 9 enacts that no distinction shall he made in the register book between burials in the consecrated and unconsecrated parts of cemeteries.

Section 10 makes the approval of the Bishop of the diocese unnecessary to the plan for a new chapel, or the fitness of any monumental inscription in the cemetery.

Section 11 makes notice of burials to the clerk of the cemeteries sufficient, and abolishes notice to the Church of England chaplain provided for by the Burials Act, 1880.

In the schedule a number of parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Bill are proposed to be repealed.

The second reading of the Bill stands for July 5th, and at present it is unopposed.

Church Patronage Bill.

Introduced by Hon. Edward Stanhope, Mr. J. G. Talbot, Mr. Stuart-Wortley, and Mr. Stanley Leighton.

Abolishes the sale of next presentations; converts donatives into presentative benefices; changes the form of declaration against simony; gives powers of appeal to the parishioners who object to the nominee of the patron "by reason of his bodily infirmity, mental incapacity, or misconduct;" enlarges the discretion of the Bishop, and permits him to refuse to institute a clergyman as incumbent who is under 25 or over 70 years of age.

The second reading of this Bill is fixed for May 3, when Mr. Illingworth, M.P. for Bradford, will move:—

That this House, while prepared to abolish all traffic in sacred offices in the National Church, objects to a measure which gives fresh sanction to the sale of advowsons, and would fail to put an end to the scandals of the existing system of patronage.

Mr. Collins, M.P. for Knaresborough, will also move:—

That, in the opinion of this House, facilities ought to be provided by legislation for the extinction of property in Church patronage, due compensation being made for the vested interests of the owners thereof.

Church of England (Sale of Patronage) Bill.

This Bill is brought in by Mr. E. A. Leatham, Mr. Rylands, Mr. George Russell, Mr. Henry Fowler, and Mr. Shield.

This Bill makes sales of limited interests (*i.e.*, next presentations) in advowsons void except in case of marriage and other settlements. Section 5 repeals 9 Geo. IV. c. 94, permitting resignation bonds. Section 6 abolishes donatives. Section 7 makes alienation of the fee simple of advowsons void except to public patrons, or owners of land within the limits of the benefice. Section 8 restrains testamentary alienation of advowsons. Sections 9—14 permit sale of advowson by patron to Queen Anne's Bounty. Price agreed upon to be paid to patron to be made a charge on the benefice after next avoidance. The Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty to pay the price of advowson to patron out of any moneys in their hands. The patronage of advowsons held by Queen Anne's Bounty to be vested in the Crown.

The second reading of this Bill is put down for June 7, when Mr. Coope, M.P. for Middlesex, will move its rejection.

Churchwardens' Admission Bill.

Brought in by Mr. Monk and Sir Gabriel Goldney.

Enables churchwardens after their appointment to make their declaration before the incumbent of the parish, the Rural Dean, or the Archdeacon.

Read a second time on February 16th. Committee adjourned to April 17. The rejection of the Bill will be moved by Mr. Beresford-Hope, and several amendments are to be proposed by Mr. Stanley Leighton.

Contumacious Clerks Bill.

This Bill is brought in by Mr. Lloyd, Baron de Ferrieres, Mr. Henry Vivian, Sir Thomas Chambers, Mr. Abel Smith, Mr. Greer, and Mr. Cecil Forester.

It provides that a clerk already suspended *ab officio et beneficio*, or contumacious in resisting suspension or inhibition, may be deprived at once or at the expiration of three calendar months. During the three months the Court may rescind the order. Any person committed to prison for contempt of Court shall be discharged at the end of six months, but shall still be liable for costs incurred, and be subject to deprivation. Any Bishop having jurisdiction under the Church Discipline Act 3 and 4 Vic. c. 46, shall, within twenty-one days after receiving a certificate in writing signed by a Q.C., declaring that the charge has been judicially decided to be an offence against the laws ecclesiastical, shall send the case by letter of request to the Court of Appeal of the province.

Section 6 cancels the veto of the Bishop upon further proceedings granted under the Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874.

Section 7 amends Sec. 13 of 37 and 38 Vict. c 85 (Public Worship Regulation Act), and substitutes "three months" for "three years" for the time that the inhibition shall remain in force.

Section 9 makes any "deposed" clerk incapable of holding preferment for four years after deprivation. Sec. 10 applies the same to "inhibited" clerks, unless before relieved by the judge under the Public Worship Act.

The second reading of this Bill stands for April 17, when Mr. Collins will move its rejection. Colonel Makins, M.P. for South Essex, will move:—"That, till the Royal Commission now sitting on Ecclesiastical Courts shall have reported, it is inexpedient to proceed with any Bill dealing with the discipline of the clergy."

Corn Returns Bill.

This Bill is brought in by Colonel Barne and General Burnaby.

It provides that the tithe rentcharge shall be no longer calculated, as settled at the commutation, on the "consumer's" price, or the price in "the market," but by its value "on the farm:" and that the value of the "tail" corn used at home shall be brought into calculation with the view of reducing the averages.

Interments (felo de se).

This Bill is brought in by Viscount Ebrington, Sir John Amory, and Sir John Kennaway, and repeals the 4 Geo. IV., c. 52, which orders the burial of a *felo de se* in the public highway, and directs that the remains of such persons may be buried in the churchyard or other burial-ground in any of the ways authorised by the Burials Act, 1880, but rites of Christian burial not to be used at such interment.

The second reading of this Bill is fixed for April 26, and its rejection will be moved by Colonel Makins.

Marriage Rite (Extension of Hours) Bill.

Brought in by Mr. Blennerhassett, Mr. Monk, and Sir Arthur Otway.

This Bill allows marriages to be celebrated between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., but no clergyman of the Church of England shall be under any obligation to solemnise any marriage after 12 o'clock (noon); but it shall be lawful for him to do so up to 6 p.m.

Registrars to be present at marriages between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., as they now are at those celebrated between 8 a.m. and 12 (noon).

The Bill stands for second reading on April 26, and is at present unopposed.

Marriage Solemnisation Bill.

Brought in by Mr. Caine and Mr. Morley.

This Bill simply permits marriages between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., and remits any penalties for celebrating marriages during those hours.

The second reading stands for June 7, and no notice of opposition has been given.

Parish Churches Bill.

This Bill is brought in by Mr. Albert Grey, Mr. Buxton, Mr. Courtauld, Mr. Cropper, Mr. Stanley Leighton, and Mr. W. H. Gladstone, and declares that henceforth "every parish church in England and Wales is to be for the free use in common of all the parishioners for the purposes of Divine Worship according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England;" forbids the issue in future of faculties for pews; interferes with the rights of churchwardens to assign any seat to the parishioners; preserves rights of the ordinary, and letting of seats under certain Acts; and saves right of rectors in chancels, "legal titles by faculty or prescription," and private aisles, chapels, and chantries, not used from time immemorial by parishioners, and kept in repair by the owners thereof.

The Bill was read a second time on March 21, and the Committee stands for July 12.

Places of Worship Sites Act (1873) Amendment Bill.

This Bill, which is brought in by Mr. Summers, Mr. Richard, Mr. W. M'Arthur, and Mr. Alderman Cotton, authorises all corporations, ecclesiastical or lay, aggregate or sole, and other public bodies, to grant for the purposes of the Act, *i.e.*, "for sites of places of religious worship and burial places," a piece of land not exceeding an acre.

Forbids (1) ecclesiastical corporations sole to make such grants without consent of the Bishop in writing; (2) a parochial property to be granted for such purpose without the consent "of a majority of the ratepayers and owners of property in the parish," obtained in public meeting convened according to 5 and 6 Wm. IV. c. 69, and of the local government board, and of the guardians of the poor of the parish or union; (3) consent of Charity Commission to be given if property is part of trust for charitable purposes.

Superfluous land, according to the Land Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, may be so granted without being subject to rights of pre-emption.

Read a second time March 16. Committee April 18th.

Public Worship Regulation Act (1874) Amendment Bill.

This Bill is brought in by Mr. Reid, Mr. Albert Grey, and Mr. Stuart-Wortley, and it is intended by it to amend the Public Worship Regulation Act of 1874. It provides that three weeks' public notice shall be given of any representation proposed to be sent to the Bishop under Section 8 of the Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874. During these weeks those entitled to vote at the election of churchwardens for the parish may meet; and if they decide by a majority that the representation is not approved, then the Bishop shall not entertain such representation.

But if the Bishop entertain the representation he shall not proceed under Section 9 of the Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874, but shall decide the question on its merits, and "pronounce such judgment and issue such monition (if any) as he may think proper."

Section 5 provides that if the incumbent disobeys the monition, the Bishop may suspend him for a term not exceeding three months; if afterwards he continue wilfully to disobey, his benefice shall "become void for all purposes as if such incumbent were dead." The Bishop under special circumstances may mitigate penalties.

In case of the Bishop being patron, the Archbishop of the Province shall act in his stead, or, if the Archbishop be patron, then some Bishop appointed by the Crown under Sign Manual.

If a benefice is declared void under this Act, incumbent may within one month appeal to the civil tribunal, but the only question to be decided by that Court of Appeal shall be whether or not the Bishop was right in issuing such monition. Pending an appeal all penalties to be suspended.

The second reading of this Bill stands for May 24th.

Rating of Places of Religious Worship (Metropolis Local Management Act Amendment) Bill.

This Bill is brought in by Mr. A. Morley, Mr. G. W. E. Russell, Mr. W. M'Arthur, and Mr. Stuart-Wortley, to exempt places of public religious worship from the expense of paving streets under the Metropolis Local Management Act.

The Bill stands for second reading on May 3, when its rejection will be moved by Mr. Lyulph Stanley, M.P. for Oldham.

Tithe Rentcharge Bill.

Brought in by Mr. Stanley Leighton, Mr. Cropper, Mr. Pell, and Mr. Bulwer.

Provides that the owner and not the occupier shall for the future pay the rentcharge; abolishes the remedy for distress on the tenant's goods and substitutes an ordinary action in the County Court, with the ultimate security of power of sale of the land, subject to the rentcharge.

The Bill stands for second reading on April 26, when Mr. Inderwick, M.P. for Rye, will move:—

That no legislation affecting the ordinary tithe of the country will be satisfactory which does not provide for its total extinction, with due regard to vested interests.

Mr. Gregory, M.P. for East Sussex, will move:—

That, if any alteration is made in the present remedy for the recovery of tithe rentcharge, it should form part of, or be accompanied by, a general arrangement for the redemption or commutation of such charge.

Viscount Folkestone will move:—

That it be read a second time upon this day six months.

Tithe Rentcharge (Extraordinary) Bill.

Introduced by Mr. Inderwick, Mr. Duckham, Sir Edmund Filmer, Mr. E. A. Leatham, Mr. A. Pendarves Vivian, and Mr. Walter.

Proposes to abolish extraordinary tithe rentcharge on hops after April 1, 1884, and to compensate the persons at present entitled thereto.

To make the Bill more intelligible we will reduce its language to figures, thus:

1. The Bill first abolishes all tithe rentcharge on hops for the future.
2. It next calculates the number of acres now under hops, say 70,000 acres.
3. The gross annual value of the tithe rentcharge, say £40,000.
4. The net annual value, 25 per cent. less than gross—£30,000.
5. The number of years during which it may be estimated that the *existing* hop gardens will carry the crop without intermission, say 10 years.
6. The capital value then of the present income is, according to the estimate, 10 years' purchase—£300,000.
7. A rentcharge of 4 per cent. is to be allowed on this capital sum for the future—£12,000.

By this process the income of the owners of the "extraordinary" tithe rent-charge is cut down from £40,000 a year to less than £12,000 a year, and in all probability the reduction would be far greater.

This amazing proposition awaits the decision of the House of Commons, and Churchmen without delay should express their opinion concerning it.

The Bill stands for second reading on April 19, when Mr. J. G. Talbot will move:—

That this House cannot regard any settlement of the Extraordinary Tithe Question as satisfactory which does not provide for the continuance to the tithe-owners, in the parishes in which this tithe has been up to this time collected, of the maintenance which was deliberately secured to them by the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836.

A further amendment stands in the name of Mr. Stanley Leighton: "That no substitution of fixed rent-charge for extraordinary tithe rentcharge will be equitable which does not revert for its basis to the principles of commutation which were fixed by the Tithe Commutation Act for ordinary tithe rentcharge, and which were set aside at the solicitation of the tithe-payers in favour of that moveable tithe rentcharge which it is now proposed to extinguish."

Universities' Committee of Privy Council Bill.

This Bill, which is brought in by Mr. Charles Roundell, Mr. Bryce, Lord E. Fitzmaurice, Mr. Wodehouse, and Mr. Shield, amends the constitution of the Universities Committee of the Privy Council for Oxford and Cambridge, and enlarges its powers. By Section 2 the University is empowered to alter the statutes of a College *without the consent of the College itself*, thus superseding the powers granted to Colleges by 40 and 41 Vic. cap. 48, sec. 54. "The Head of such College, the governing body, or any

two Fellows, or any other body or person directly affected by the statute may object to such statute." The remainder of the Bill is occupied with provisions for the passing of such statutes into law. The Bill stands for second reading on July 12th.

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister.

There is at present no Bill before either House of Parliament on this subject, but notice to the following effect has been given by Mr. R. T. Reid, M.P. for Hereford, which stands for April 25th :—

That the time has come when the question of amending the law with reference to marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister should be dealt with by this House.

To which Colonel Makins will move the following amendment :—

That it is desirable that the general question of marriages within the prohibited degrees of affinity should be investigated by a Royal Commission.

It is understood that a Bill dealing with this question will be introduced into the House of Lords this session by the Earl of Dalhousie. Its rejection on the second reading will be moved by Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

Parish Registers Bill.

Notice has been given by Mr. Borlase, M.P. for East Cornwall, of his intention of introducing on April 18th a Bill for the better preservation of the ancient parochial registers of England and Wales, and for making them more available for reference.

This Bill has not yet been printed.

It will be seen that several of these Bills require the careful consideration of the clergy and laity in their respective localities, and it is hoped that this consideration will be given them with as little delay as possible.

Copies of any of the above Bills can be obtained by application to the M.P. for the county or borough in which the applicant resides, or to the Secretary of the Church Defence Institution, 9, Bridge-street, Westminster, S.W.

Alfred T. Lee, Secretary.

THE BEACONSFIELD MEMORIAL.

A special service of dedication of the completed memorial to the Earl of Beaconsfield was held in the parish church at Hughenden on Wednesday, the first anniversary of his death. The memorial consists of a sculptured marble tablet bearing a portrait of Lord Beaconsfield, presented by the Queen; a stained glass window over the altar, presented by Lord Rowton, Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, and Sir Philip Rose; a stained glass window on the south side of the nave, presented by the undergraduates of Oxford; the west window, an organ, and the decoration of the chancel, the cost of which will be defrayed out of the general Hughenden Memorial Fund; two bells to complete the peal, presented by Mr. Robert Warner; and a pair of brass candelabra, presented by two members of Lord Beaconsfield's household. The monument erected by command of Her Majesty has already been described. It will be remembered that it is of grey Sicilian marble, with a large quatre-foil in the centre of pure white Carrara marble, bearing a likeness in profile of the late Earl, executed in relief by Mr. R. C. Belt. Above are sculptured in high relief the coat-of-arms of Lord Beaconsfield and below on a tablet, supported by a carved wreath of oak-leaves, is the inscription, "To the dear and honoured memory of Benjamin, Earl of Beaconsfield. This memorial is placed by his grateful Sovereign and friend, Victoria R. I. 'Kings love him that speaketh right.'—Proverbs xvi., 13.—February 27, 1882." The banner and insignia of the Garter, sent by the Queen from St. George's Chapel, Windsor, hang near the monument—that is on the north side of the chancel, and immediately over the stall in which Lord Beaconsfield used to sit. The west window and the south window complete a series, the subjects illustrated being the appearances of angels recorded in Holy Scripture. The words of the *Te Deum* have suggested the subject of the east window. This and all the windows of the nave are the work of Messrs. Clayton and Bell. The decoration of the chancel walls in fresco, with some elaborate and beautiful work in the sanctury has been carried out by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne. There was nothing, either in the appearance of the church or in the service, to suggest funereal gloom or sadness. All was bright as at an Easter festival. The interior of the church was lightened with natural flowers, among which were Lord Beaconsfield's favourites in profusion, and most of the congregation wore little bunches of the primrose, with forget-me-nots. In Lord Beaconsfield's vacant seat was a large floral anchor, formed of gardenias and apple blossoms, presented by the Hon. E. R. Belilios, of Hongkong. Among the very large congregation present were—Viscount Barrington, Lord and Lady Carrington, Lord Esmon, Sir George Bowen, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Samuel Wilson and Lady Wilson, Mr. Alfred Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Searight, the Rev. George Phillimore, the Rev. R. M. Benson, the Rev. Joshua Greaves, the Rev. H. M. Wells, the Rev. T. W. D. Brooks, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Baum, the confidential servant of Lord Beaconsfield. Evensong was intoned by the Vicar, the Rev. Henry Blagden; the Lessons were read by the Rev. John Graves and the Dean of Brechin. Mrs. Blagden presided at the organ. The Rev. Canon Gregory, who preached the sermon, took for his text the verse from the Proverbs on the monument, "Kings love him that speaketh right." After speaking of the condition of things in this country which must materially affect the choice of the ruler of the nation of persons by whom he would be served, Canon Gregory continued: It is with especial pleasure that I call attention on this the first anniversary of his death to the marked respect and distinguished proofs of her personal and queenly regard which our gracious Sovereign has been pleased to show to the memory of that distinguished statesman, as a memorial to whom this church has been so beautifully restored, and the completion of which we are met here to-day to rejoice over. The words of my text, as you will have noticed, form part of the brief but expressive record of Lord Beaconsfield placed upon his monument by command of the Queen, who has been pleased to honour him with the name of friend, and who has recognised his services by every mark of distinction which a grateful ruler can show to a severely-proved and thoroughly-trusted adviser and servant. His Sovereign's graceful recognition of faithfulness and truth was to him a reward more valued than perpetual ovations from admiring crowds, more stimulating to fresh exertions than the applause of assemblies whom his eloquence had swayed. And well did our great departed statesman deserve the honours and regard thus shown towards him, for his loyalty to the Throne and his devotion to the service of his Sovereign were equally marked when in opposition or in power. He subordinated his personal ambitions to the higher interests of the nation, and was never tempted to grasp at power by using the arts of the demagogue or to embarrass the conduct of affairs by enlisting himself on the side of the foreigner against the Government of his own country. After touching upon some of the disadvantages under which Lord Beaconsfield had laboured in his youth and early manhood, the preacher continued: Speaking from this place, I may not pass over the special difficulties which he had to encounter in the formation of his spiritual life. Not only was he born a Jew and received the initiatory rite of the synagogue, but when he was received into the bosom of the Church it was without those advantages now generally accorded to youths of his age when brought to baptism. He was thirteen years old when this took place. Of the manner in which it took place there are traditions, but no reliable testimony; this only seems certain, that no pains were expended in preparing him for that holy rite, in instructing him concerning its privileges and its responsibilities, in assisting him to fight against the world, the flesh, and the devil, with the new power intrusted to him. If his baptism was regarded as more than a mere formal ceremony on the part of those who interested themselves in it, they must have thought of it as purely an *opus operatum*, as in no way depending for its complete efficacy upon the will and future life of him to whom it was administered. Upon the mind of a thoughtful and imaginative youth, such an admission into the fold—the heavenly fold—of Christ's Church could not have been without its effect. It was calculated to degrade Christianity in his eyes, to confirm a feeling that he would have gathered from history that it was a great national institution, that had been mixed up with the national life for centuries, whose Prelates had been princes, and whose power had at one time almost overshadowed the throne, but it would never suggest the idea that it was a religion of self-denial, humility, and love, to be manifested by a life of holiness and of unselfish thought for others. I believe that such mistakes as Lord Beaconsfield fell into in after-life about Church matters may be largely attributed to this cause. Though personally deferential to religion, he apparently could not divest himself of the idea, fostered within him by the circumstances of his earlier, and perhaps by some of those of his later life, that the Church did not represent a spiritual organisation, but that it was a great political institution, and that to the regulation of its affairs the same ordinary political sagacity is applicable which is required for directing the other portions of State control—a mistake common among statesmen that has produced infinite mischief both to the State and to the Church of this land, but a mistake which must be regarded in a very different light of moral responsibility when made by one wholly untaught by the Church's schools, untrained by her discipline, instructed in indifference to her sacraments by her clergy, and overwhelmed by her controversies when he appeared on the stage of political life, and when made by those who from their tenderest years have been brought up in her sanctuaries, trained in the knowledge of her creeds and of her formularies, and who have possibly associated all their life long with men who have held the most prominent places in her councils. Of his political career I avoid speaking to-day, for the pulpit is no place from which to conduct political controversies. The preacher then dwelt on some of the moral and spiritual traits of Lord Beaconsfield's character, and in conclusion pointed to virtues and good deeds of his which all might emulate.

After the service a recital on the new organ was given by Mr. J. G. Wrigley, Mus. Bac., Oxon. The grave of Lord Beaconsfield, which is at the north-east corner of the chancel, was bright with flowers. The Queen sent two wreaths, one of immortelles, and one of primroses. Wreaths were also sent by many of the late Earl's personal friends, and by many admirers in distant parts of the country, and on the railings were hung wreaths of wild primroses gathered by the national school children at Hughenden.

THE RAIKES' MEMORIAL CHURCH, GLOUCESTER.

On Wednesday the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Raikes' Memorial, or St. Paul's Church, to be erected in South Hamlet, Gloucester, was performed by the Mayor. At three o'clock in the afternoon the Mayor and Corporation attended divine service in the Cathedral. The congregation was a large one, the choir being well filled and a number of persons listening to the service in the nave. The Bishop of the Diocese, Mr. C. J. Monk, M.P., (Chancellor of the Diocese), Canons Harvey, Tinling, and Fenn, together with most of the clergy and a number of the leading lay residents of the city and neighbourhood were present.

The preacher was the Very Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Dean of Llandaff, and Master of the Temple, who took for his text part of the 21st verse of the 13th chapter of the second book of Kings.—"They cast the man into the sepulchre of Elisha, and when the man was let down and touched the bones of Elisha, he revived and stood up on his feet." After enlarging upon the doctrinal points and lessons based upon these words—first dealing with the nature of miracles and defending the acceptance of the sacred narrative, in the account of this and other miracles, according to its literal meaning; showing what the character and work of Elisha was, and afterwards pointing out how in many ways the living are indebted for what vital knowledge they possess to the work of the dead, Dr. Vaughan proceeded :—"It will have been seen by all whither my thoughts are tending, both in the choice of text and in the use made of it. The church, of which you are about to lay the foundation, is to rise as the proper memorial of the life-work of one man—a citizen of this ancient city—to whom it was given to live on after death in the marvellous vitality of the work associated with his name. Well may the Nonconformist join hands with the Churchman in securing permanence and perpetuity for a memory dear to them both. The Nonconformist is too generous to forget that Robert Raikes was a steady Churchman; the Churchman is too generous to forget that in England and yet more in Wales the Sunday-school had been the darling of the Nonconformist. All honour then to the Christian philanthropist who wept heart-tears over the condition of the children of this very city a hundred years ago, and, instead of idly asking the question. 'Whence shall we buy bread for all this multitude?' remembered the counter question, 'How many loaves have ye?' bethought himself of the four poor women, possessed perhaps of no great learning, and distributed amongst those four dames the hundred scholars who were to be the nucleus of thousands and tens of thousands—in short, did what he could, and left alike the blessing and the increase to the Lord. You see what that blessing and what that increase has been; what an army of unpaid workers—men and women, young and old, gentle and simple, learned in earth's wisdom and unlearned—has sprung up, as it were from the barren hill-side, to be the self-denying, self-forgetting Sunday teachers of Christ's little ones all over England, in response to that one perfectly modest and humble voice of your own city, within one single century. It is to keep alive the memory of that unobtrusive citizen's philanthropic experiment that you are about to build the Church of which the foundation-stone is to be laid to-day. I am warned that the future of that Church still trembles in the balance. I am told that unless a further sum of £3,000 shall be the produce of the interest awakened to-day, that Church must stand, perhaps for years, in the form of a fragment—twin sister to a ruin—cannot become the centre of its natural activities, cannot relieve the parishes of St. James and St. Luke of their redundant numbers, but must rather remain as the melancholy failure of a zeal that counts not the cost than rise into a substantial and enduring monument of the resoluteness and thoroughness of gospel work. That it be not so; that this undertaking may be carried through in a manner worthy of the local memory which it is to enshrine, and worthy of the great apostle and evangelist directly or indirectly of Europe and England whose name it is to bear, worthy of the One name which is above every name, Whose truth it is to teach, Whose worship it is to perpetuate, we commend the work now to the Christian sympathies and Christian energies of this city and county, in the earnest hope that the holy season which they are still celebrating, may cast upon it the light and the warmth of its inspiring motive; and that in this church now to be builded the crucified and risen Saviour may be preached and worshipped and glorified through many generations."

After the service, the Mayor, the members of the Corporation, and the clergy, together with the greater part of the congregation, proceeded to the site of the new church, where the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was performed. The clergy were surpliced and stood in a body, and the service was joined in by the spectators present. Around the stone another offertory was made. Among the clergy present were the Revs. Canon Tinling, M. A. Nisbet (late vicar of St. Luke's), E. C. Scobell (vicar of St. Luke's), W. Bulmer (vicar of St. James's), J. Mayne, H. S. Slight, J. J. Luce, H. W. Maddy, C. E. Dighton, F. E. Broome Witts, H. C. Foster, — Niblett, and others. Among the laymen present were Messrs. T. Gambier Parry, W. C. Lucy, C. Sumner, C. Sturge, C. E. Sheppard, H. Bruton, G. Whitcombe, F. W. Jones, T. Commeline, J. W. Vickers, — Madge, A. Lewis, G. Aldridge, F. G. Cash, &c. Councillors C. Brown and W. Margrett, and the architect (Mr. Capel N. Tripp), were also present at the site.

For a considerable time past the need of a new church to meet the increasing spiritual wants of the large and growing population of the South Hamlet has been pressingly felt; and accordingly within the last year or two a committee has been at work taking the necessary steps. It was suggested by the Bishop of the diocese and the committee that such a church would form the most fitting memorial to the founder of Sunday-schools, the centenary of the commencement of whose work was celebrated in 1880, and this proposition being received with favour and adopted, the church was in anticipation called the Raikes' Memorial Church.

THE DOME OF ST. PAUL'S.

Mr. Poynter's most important contribution to the Royal Academy Exhibition will possess extraordinary interest for painters and architects. It is a large segment of a dome, representing a portion of that of St. Paul's. On the concave side is painted the scheme for the decoration of that part of the Cathedral which has been entrusted to the P.R.A. and Mr. Poynter. This scheme, when completed, will illustrate the book of Revelation, and be executed in mosaic with a gold ground and full colours, in the Venetian manner. Some portions, such as the colossal figure of St. John seated with the book, and the angel who gives him the pen and commands him to write, we have already described. Another portion is now equally advanced and nearly ready to be executed in mosaic. It comprises three grand angels, colossi, twelve feet high, standing on a bracket, holding scrolls and chanting to the glory of the Lord. These stupendous figures are marked by noble breadth of style; their movements are animated and yet sedate; their stately draperies clothe but do not hide their limbs, and these limbs have that magnificent simplicity of action which Horace Walpole, in unwontedly poetic terms, described as belonging to the Signs of the Zodiac. From the following description the reader may readily understand the *ordonnance* of this vast scheme, the positions and groups named above, and their significance. The interior of the dome will be divided perpendicularly into eight parts by architectural ribs corresponding to the blocked windows in the cylinder on which the dome is reared. Each of the eight spaces is occupied by two large circular panels or medallions connected by a smaller medallion, under the lower, which is the larger—it will be 20ft. in diameter—and supporting it is an architectural seat or throne. There will thus be eight of these thrones occupying the base of the composition, just above that cornice which supports the famous gallery of the dome. Alternating with the thrones, the ribs ascend from the base towards the lantern surmounting the whole. The ribs, which are treated as elements of the architecture, are decorated with groups of figures, and comprise also two small medallions connecting the larger panels laterally. Above all, immediately beneath the lantern, is a circle or surmounting cornice connecting the upper ends of the ribs. On this circle are portrayed figures of the four-and-twenty Elders who sit round the Throne in Heaven.

The portion of the dome which Mr. Poynter has sent to the Academy is on the scale of 1½in. to the foot, or one-eighth full size. It contains two of the ribs and one of the intervening spaces with its circular panels, and a portion of the circle containing the Elders above. On the throne belonging to this part of the base of the dome is seated the figure of St. John the Evangelist, to which we have already referred. He hears the voice of the angel saying, "What thou seest, write in a book, and send it unto the seven Churches which are in Asia." The angel's fluttering draperies indicate that he has just descended from heaven. A cherub stooping in front of the Evangelist supports, in the mode represented by Michael Angelo and others, the open book before the scribe. On each of the seven corresponding thrones round the base of the dome will be one of the Bishops of the seven Churches. This arrangement, which does not seem to us very desirable, is prescribed by the committee superintending the decoration of St. Paul's.

The subjects in the circular panels illustrate the vision of the Apocalypse. The figures seated and standing on the ribs and in the circle above represent the chorus of praise to the Lamb which runs through the book of Revelation, "Every creature which is in heaven and on the earth . . . . heard I saying, Blessing, and honour, and glory, and power." The figures seated at the bases of the ribs are the saints on earth, placed two and two, each pair attended by an angel who may be supposed to be inspiring them with the spirit of praise to God. One of these groups is far advanced, and forms a superb composition of lines and rich colour; the angels' wings are extended behind the groups, and, combining with the ample draperies, emphasise the action of the whole. Over these are the groups of angels standing in threes and singing, of which one group is named above (see Rev. vii. 11). In the rondels over the groups are cherubs in the act of chanting. To the large medallions we shall return.

It is proposed to continue the decoration into the lantern, in which will be depicted the four Beasts that stood immediately round the Throne; and in the centre of the small cupola above the lantern which surmounts the great dome the Agnus Dei, typifying Christ on the Throne. The last dominates the whole of the scheme of decoration, and supplies a central element. Consequently a consistent scheme will pervade all the architectural portions of the decoration, from the Agnus Dei to the Evangelists and the seven Bishops at the base of the dome.

Returning now to the larger panels or medallions, we note that the upper and smaller one, referred to above as filled with a design of Mr. Poynter's already delineated in the segmental model which is at the Academy, represents the vision of Christ sitting in judgment, with the Book of Life open before him, and supported by three cherubs who are hiding their faces (see Rev. xx. 11: "And I saw a great white throne, and Him that sat on it, from whose face the earth and the heaven fled away"). In the lower large medallion is represented the vision of the dead rising in judgment (Rev. xx. 13), a subject of which Sir Frederick Leighton has prepared a design of great expressiveness and power. The smaller connecting medallion contains the angel with the censer (Rev. viii. 3). In the medallions between the ribs (see before) are represented two of the plagues which fell upon the earth; in one of these the sun becomes black, and the moon becomes as blood; an angel with black wings, is passing across the scene, and is a symbol of destruction. In the other medallion the sea is changed into blood, and the burning mountain falls into the sea; an angel with black wings is emptying a vase into the sea. This angel will be repeated in each of these medallions.—*Athenæum.*

The New York correspondent of the *Standard* states that an aurora of remarkable extent, brilliancy, and grandeur was witnessed on Tuesday night. Dispatches show that it was observed over an immense territory. From Cheyenne, New Orleans, and the British Provinces atmospheric disturbance is reported. The telegraph sometimes worked without batteries; sometimes it was unsafe to use it at all. The colours are reported to have been yellow, pink, blue, blood red, and silvery. In Cleveland, Ohio, there was a general complaint of an oppressive sensation similar to that attending an earthquake. Ministers were prostrated in their pulpits, and ladies fainted. At New York, early in the evening, a greenish arch spanned a wide arc of the northern horizon. Later on rosy shafts in the east, west, and north formed a crown about Arcturus, which was constantly wavering and flickering. Sometimes immense areas of light suddenly appeared in a perfectly black sky, paling the stars, and, tremulously advancing through the heavens, melted into the crown near the zenith. After midnight a light equal in intensity to sheet lightning appeared. The crown was perfect, encircling a patch of sky within. Arcturus was undimmed, but the other stars were extinguished. It was an exceptionally beautiful sight.

The Treasury, on the recommendation of the Master of the Rolls, has authorised the publication of the hitherto inedited manuscript cartulary of the former Cistercian Abbey of St. Mary, near Dublin, together with the *Annals of Ireland*, compiled in that institution in ancient times. The publication of this cartulary has been long desired, as it contains many documents of high historical value, which, as well as the *Annals* mentioned, will now be printed for the first time. The work will be edited by Mr. John T. Gilbert, F.S.A., in the series of *Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland.*

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The Earl of ABERDEEN will preside at the ANNUAL MEETING of The MISSIONS to SEAMEN, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, S.W., on THURSDAY, April 27, at 3 p.m. All who benefit by the labours of Seamen are invited to attend.
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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

The State trial of the wretched man, RODERICK MACLEAN, for the attempted assassination of the QUEEN, has resulted in the return of a verdict of Not Guilty by the jury on account of the insanity of the prisoner. The evidence as to the past history of MACLEAN and the medical testimony as to his present condition rendered this result inevitable. MACLEAN will expiate his crime by a life-long imprisonment in Broadmoor. It is satisfactory to find that the instinctive belief of the English people that an attempt on the life of the SOVEREIGN could only be the work of insanity, has been proved to be accurate. Some will perhaps hold that the infliction of capital punishment would serve as a salutary deterrent to the insanity that manifests itself in similar ways The tendency to relieve craziness from the penalities and responsibilities of its actions is one that, at the present day, is apt to be carried to dangerous extremes. But in the case of RODERICK MACLEAN it may be readily admitted that he was not accountable for his acts.

The anniversary of Lord BEACONSFIELD'S death on Wednesday last was not allowed to pass unobserved by the English people. At Hughenden a memorial service was held for the dedication of the monuments raised by QUEEN and people to one who, in the words of Canon GREGORY, "subordinated his personal "ambitions to the higher interests of the "nation, and was never tempted to grasp at "power by using the arts of the demagogue, "or to embarrass the conduct of affairs by "enlisting himself on the side of the foreigner "against the Government of his own country." The fact that the primrose was the favourite flower of Lord BEACONSFIELD was made the occasion for a remarkable demonstration of the pride and admiration with which Englishmen recall the great Minister who is lost to us. In his honour primroses were generally worn on Wednesday last. There was reason enough for the national sorrow that the anniversary of Lord BEACONSFIELD'S death stirred up. For Lord BEACONSFIELD represents to the English people that great ideal of an England powerful and respected abroad, and free, tranquil, and prosperous at home, which is now no longer realised.

Mr. GLADSTONE celebrated the anniversary of Lord BEACONSFIELD'S death by a dinner to some of his political supporters. Amongst those who were present were Lord RICHARD GROSVENOR, Hon. E. LYULPH STANLEY, M.P., Rev. MALCOLM MACCOLL, Mr. G. RUSSELL, M.P., Mr. R. BRETT, M.P., Mr. DILLWYN, M.P., Sir CHARLES FORSTER, M.P., and Viscount BARING, M.P.

The Austrian Government appears to have practically subdued the insurrection in Crivoscia, and the danger that the troubles in Bosnia and Herzegovina would assume far wider proportions has been averted. There is little doubt that the revolt against the Austrian Government was fomented by Russian sympathisers with the Pansclavonic movement. The Russian authorities have, however, recognised the prudence of checking at the outset a movement that involved the risk of foreign complications of the most formidable kind. The Russian Government has, at present at least, no inclination for a policy of adventure. The CZAR is naturally absorbed with the consideration of the domestic difficulties that confront him. The discovery of new Nihilist plots against his life, and the fresh evidences afforded of the ubiquity of the Nihilist conspiracy, will naturally deter him from pursuing any policy that would add to the weight of cares and anxieties that now oppress him. The appointment of M. DE GIERS means peace abroad. In the probable supersession of General IGNATIEFF there is doubtless to be recognised a renewed attempt to obtain tranquillity at home. Altogether the prospects of peace in Eastern Europe are far brighter than they were a few months ago. But the condition of Egypt remains a constant peril, and this peril, unhappily, shows no signs of abatement.

The present Government shows a strange liking for mysteries in its management of public affairs, and its disingenuous concealments and habitual reticences in the transaction of State business are far more in harmony with the traditions of despotic power than with the practices of Parliamentary Government. It has long been notorious that Mr. ERRINGTON has been acting as the diplomatic agent of the English Government at the Court of the Vatican. But to all inquiries on the subject Ministers have only returned evasive and fallacious replies. At last, when the possibilities of evasion were exhausted, Mr. GLADSTONE, in speaking to a resolution of Sir H. DRUMMOND WOLFF, has admitted that Mr. ERRINGTON has, in effect, been discharging a mission at the Papal Court. There is no objection to the diplomatic representation of England at the Vatican, but there are obvious objections to the secret and informal diplomacy to which the present Ministry has condescended, and there can be no excuse for the mystery in which it has been sought to envelope Mr. ERRINGTON'S errand. Mr. ERRINGTON was directed to seek Papal support for Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government in Ireland. It would be interesting to know what price he was instructed to offer for it. It may be surmised that the mission has been not altogether successful. It is improbable that the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland will compromise itself by upholding the cause of a Ministry that is not likely to long survive the hatred and contempt that it has universally provoked.

The woes of the Zulu King, CETEWAYO, afforded the subject of sympathetic discussion in the House of Commons this week. Mr. GORST is an advocate for the release of CETEWAYO and his restoration to his dusky countrymen. Mr. GLADSTONE is duly impressed with the arguments that are to be adduced in favour of this reversal of the policy that was carried out in

Zululand at the conclusion of the Zulu war, but urges that further time should be afforded the Government for the due investigation of all the intricacies of the Zulu question. In the end Mr. Gladstone will, possibly, be prepared with a new departure in Zulu affairs, and will, perhaps, elaborate some policy intended to give to Zululand the security of life and property that Ministers admit that it is the first duty of a Government to afford, and which under the present *régime* of the thirteen kings Zululand does not entirely enjoy. All this is interesting enough, although to the majority of Englishmen the release of Mr. Parnell and the condition of Ireland happen to be more burning questions than the release of Cetewayo and the state of the Zulus. It is to be hoped that Mr. Gladstone will meet with more success in his policy in South Africa than has attended him in the British Islands. Mr. Gladstone omitted to state whether it is intended to carry out the ridiculous project of bringing Cetewayo to England.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

By the general admission of men of all parties the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal Government has irretrievably failed. The ingenious combination of bribery and coercion, of tyranny and communism, so far from restoring peace and bringing prosperity to Ireland, has simply involved the country in social ruin and political anarchy. The consequences of the indulgence given to Mr. Gladstone's illusions and to the theories of Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain have been precisely those that all intelligent people expected and foretold. Folly and fanaticism have had their full fling in the government of Ireland, and the English people now finds itself confronted with the triumph of what Mr. Gladstone chooses to designate a social revolution on the other side of St. George's Channel. At last the Radical party is driven to admit the supreme gravity of the Irish crisis, at the same time that it is forced to allow that the quack remedies which were so loudly extolled, so far from destroying the disease, have but aggravated its worst symptoms. The Irish Land Bill, instead of pacifying discontent, has encouraged disloyalty and stimulated the spirit of agrarian plunder. The Coercion Bill, in the spirit in which it has been administered, has stirred up disaffection rather than stamped out outrage and sedition. It is universally recognised that the present condition of affairs in Ireland is one that calls for prompt and energetic action. But there are no signs that the Government is ready to meet the emergency, and there are no indications that it is prepared to adopt any active measures for the adequate discharge of those first duties of a Government, the protection of life and property, that are theoretically admitted, but have been from the first practically disregarded by Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues. The extreme Radicals are never weary of signalising the necessity for what they style a "new departure" in Irish affairs. In their view all that is necessary is to concede the extreme demands of the Irish agitators in full. The suspects are to be released. The Coercion Bill is to be permitted to lapse. The Land League is to be allowed to discharge with impunity the functions of Government in Ireland. Mr. Forster is to be dismissed from his office in revenge for his tardy and tame attempts to maintain law and order. In this way the designs of those who are striving for the establishment of the Irish Republic will be facilitated, and there is every reason to believe that the English Radicals will, when the occasion seems favourable, not shrink from open support of the cause of Irish independence that at the present time they are content to covertly favour.

But the majority of the Liberal party are not yet prepared for the solution of the Irish difficulty that has attractions for Mr. Chamberlain and his allies. And Mr. Gladstone and his Government cannot venture to adopt similarly heroic remedies. What they are prepared to do is still uncertain. But what is quite clear is that the present uncertainty cannot be allowed to continue. It is necessary that an end shall come to the vacillation and irresolution of the Ministry in dealing with Irish affairs. It is the unanimous demand of public opinion that the Ministry shall show by its acts that it recognises the gravity of the crisis which it no longer affects to deny in words. There has practically never been a Government in Ireland since Mr. Gladstone took office. For nearly two years Ireland has been given over to anarchy, supported by murder, outrage, and intimidation. The measures that have thus far been taken to restore order have lamentably failed. If Mr. Gladstone considers that by the imprisonment of some 800 men without trial he has exhausted the resources of civilisation in dealing with an organised conspiracy against society, it is for him to say so and resign office. If he is ready to take the vigorous and energetic steps that the occasion demands there is no pretext for further delay. Agrarian outrage can be stamped out in Ireland, just as Thuggism was stamped out in India, as the *mafia* has been stamped out in Sicily, as in all centuries and in all countries similar criminal conspiracies have been extirpated.

The causes that check the Cabinet from taking effective action in Ireland are notorious. Of the Ministry, some are in secret sympathy with the criminal agitation, some have a maudlin reluctance to the just punishment of crime. But the English people will not endure that longer immunity shall be conceded to the Reign of Terror in Ireland. The proclamation of martial law, the abolition of trial by jury, the encouragement to the loyal classes to form vigilance committees for their self-defence, are expedients that English opinion is prepared at the present time to cordially approve. The one thing that is intolerable is a prolongation of the present passive acquiescence on the part of the English Government in Irish anarchy. It is the imperative duty of the Conservative leaders at the present time to give expression to the resolution of the English people that Irish anarchy shall be stamped out, and to require from the Government the immediate statement of the Irish policy that they propose henceforward to pursue, with the view to the accomplishment of this supreme duty.

THE GREAT SCANDAL.

Mr. Gladstone's refusal to release Mr. Green was a matter of course. The right hon. gentleman's Churchmanship flourishes only when out of office. In power, as poor Bishop Wilberforce was made to learn, it is subordinated to the views of his political associates. It was one thing to speak against the Public Worship Regulation Act when the Conservatives were in power, and another to release the victim of what the Archbishop who brought it in declares to be an unintended result. No reason has been given why the Royal Prerogative cannot be exercised in this case, as in others certainly less deserving. The Home Secretary constantly interferes to mitigate the action of the law, when he deems it in excess of justice. That Sir William Harcourt should be indifferent to the sufferings of a Ritualist clergyman is intelligible enough. That Mr. Bright, who can roar like a lion over a "burial scandal," should be content to hint a philosophical disapproval of an incarceration for which his own office is responsible, can surprise no one who knows how little the rule of doing as you would be done by, counts for in the "cause" of Disestablishment. But Mr. Gladstone—the High Churchman and Liberal *par excellence*—the Minister who could abolish purchase in the Army by Royal Prerogative, in the teeth of the House of Lords; who is about to gag the House of Commons; who allows nothing to stand in the way of his will but the party support required to give effect to it—that he should assign some vague unintelligible impediment, and turn the questioner over to the cold comfort of the "high authorities" who made the blunder, shows how utterly the Clergy are effaced in the field of politics. Had a Popish Priest or a Dissenting minister—nay, a Quaker tinker or a Salvation soldier—got himself into prison for conscience' sake, Mr. Gladstone would have delighted to direct his release. The scruples of red tapists and law officers would have been as green withes on the giant's arms. As a Churchman Mr. Gladstone is naturally more concerned for a clergyman, especially one of his own school; but as a politician he finds the Clergy of no use; their support does him harm with the Dissenters, and their opposition is too languid to be of the least consequence. Why should he risk the disfavour of valuable partisans for a matter of so little general interest?

The reasoning is somewhat cynical; but it is too true. Public opinion regards Mr. Green's imprisonment with serene indifference: it would receive his release with no less impassiveness. It is of no use to hide the fact that the anniversary services and meetings failed to awaken any general indignation. The insolent contempt of the *Times*, and the silence of Parliament, prove the apathy even of the bulk of the Church laity. The transit of Venus is of incomparably greater interest.

Mr. Hubbard, we fear, will not be more successful in his appeal to the Archbishops. The Act, as we have often pointed out, is Lord Cairns's Act: the fault of the Archbishop lay, first and principally, in attempting to deal with the question by statute law; secondly, in accepting a new process from the Lord Chancellor, after being defeated in the House of Lords on his own proposal. We have no excuse to offer for either; *two* such blunders can hardly be less than a crime. The Archbishop, however, protests that he never contemplated imprisonment, and has obtained a Royal Commission to overhaul the Courts. We doubt if His Grace will do more: with Lords Cairns and Penzance in the House, he could hardly escape treading on their corns.

The Bishops have refused in both Provinces to join in an Address of Convocation to the Queen—the constitutional and, we maintain, the most hopeful course of proceeding. The Convocations, like the lay Houses, address the Sovereign without the intervention of any Minister of State; and the Queen is too well acquainted with the Constitution in Church and State to allow an unauthorised intervention. We believe that Her Majesty both can, and will, release Mr. Green when the application is properly submitted to her. As long as the Bishops choose to talk with her servants, it does not comport with the Royal Dignity to volunteer her pleasure. When they pluck up courage to enter the Royal Closet with an acknowledgment of their woeful mistake, and their united appeal to Her Majesty for the release of the victim, we believe the prayer will be granted. At all events the legal objection would be made clear, and a foundation laid for a Bill to remove it.

Reviews.

THOMAS A' KEMPIS.*

We were called upon a few years since to review a volume written by Mr. Kettlewell in which he discussed the claims of those to whom had been attributed the *De Imitatione Christi*. To this volume he has now added these two others, devoted to the life and times of Thomas à Kempis, who has certainly the greatest right to be deemed the author of this classical volume. We do not propose at this time to touch on the vexed question of the authorship of this book. We are content to believe that it was written by Thomas à Kempis, and to receive this account of his life as that of the author of the volume *On Following Christ*. It becomes, then, an interesting pursuit to trace the course of one to whom the whole Christian world has been long indebted, from his early days until in the fulness of age, after upwards of ninety years of pilgrimage, he passed from his placid life of contemplation and teaching and working as a copyist of books to "the rest that remaineth." The researches and industry shown by Mr. Kettlewell in the production of these volumes enables us to do this with the greater ease. No account of the life of à Kempis, however, can be considered adequate that does not include a survey of the times in which he lived, and a notice of the influences by which he was surrounded.

The lot of Thomas à Kempis was cast in evil days. Little more than a year before his birth commenced the great schism in the papacy which lasted as a fact for thirty-eight years, but which stretched in its consequences far beyond that number of years. The spectacle of Pope arrayed against Pope, the lives of the three rival Vicars of Christ and the sounds of their curses against each other hurtling in the air were grievous trials to the faithful. A flood of licentiousness swept unchecked over the face of Western Christendom. Men were too busied, however, with the object of their personal ambition or with the interests of their party to give much thought to such an abstract matter as general morality. Princes and subjects, Bishops and nobles, laymen and clerics, emulated the coarse sensuality and faithlessness of those who claimed to be the successors of St. Peter and heads of the Church. Perjury reigned everywhere and poisoned the springs of domestic life, of commerce and of statecraft. The most solemn oaths were disregarded, and treaties lasted only until they could be violated with advantage. Upon these moral evils closely followed war, famine, and chronic pestilence. Men regarded the world as hopelessly wicked, and thought that it must surely be hastening to its end, and predicted and believed that its destruction was near at hand—a prediction which seemed at the point of being realised when, in 1453, the seat of the Roman empire, the city of Constantine and of Justinian, was stormed by the army of the Turk, its people massacred and its churches profaned. After this, the war, with its accumulated horrors, was shifted to Hungary. All Europe seemed about to be overrun by these invaders, and mothers dwelling by the banks of the Rhine and the Maas trembled as they heard of the progress of the Mohammedan forces, and wept over the too probable fate of their infants when once the invading hordes of the Tartar should have reached the shores of the North Sea. In the meantime Councils met and Churchmen deliberated at Pisa, at Florence, at Constance, and in other cities. The crucial points at the last-named Council were two—first, how best to depose the three rival Popes, and then whether another Pope should be elected to superintend the reforms needed in the Church, or whether the Church should first reform itself and then elect a Pope to execute the reforms settled on paper. Order gained the day. In opposition to the provision of the Emperor a Pope was elected, and—reform was postponed to a "more convenient season." Something, however, was done. Huss, in defiance of the Imperial safe conduct, was burnt, and his friend Jerome of Prague soon after met with the same fate. The Emperor proved himself an adept in the school of perjury. This scandalous breach of faith, however, availed nothing. It was as superfluous as it was scandalous. The Bohemian people, maddened at the Royal and Papal perfidy, rose in rebellion, and exacted a terrible revenge. In the war which followed atrocities were perpetrated alike by the troops of Sigismund and by those of Ziska and of Procopius. This was the lurid background on which was projected the life of Thomas à Kempis and the history of his companions, "the brethren of the common life."

In the previous century Suso and Tauler, both of them Dominicans, had sought the reform of the Church by means of the reformed lives of its members; and the fruit of the earnest preaching of these men might still be traced in the towns and villages of Western Germany and Alsace many years after their death. In England Wyclif had sought it after a more practical fashion, in the reformation both of the members and of the body. He was at once the ardent parish priest and the ecclesiastical statesman. Europe was then one, and the teaching which was listened to in England was faithfully echoed over France and Germany When à Kempis, however, was born, this protest against the corruptions of the Church was showing itself in earnest efforts for the education of the young and in the formation of communities of lay and clerical members to further holiness of life and to carry on the work which the monasteries had failed to accomplish, and from which in a great measure they had now withdrawn.

The incidents of a devout life are usually few and uniform. Day succeeds to day in quiet succession, and one week resembles in most cases another week too faithfully to afford materials for the biographer. Kempis lives in his writings, not by means of his active deeds which are soon recounted. According to the usual practice in monasteries Thomas assumed the name of the village in which he was born, in place of that which he derived from his parents. John Haemmerlin, his father, was an artisan at Kempen, a small and pleasant town in the diocese of Cologne and about forty miles north of that city. Whether he was a goldsmith or a maker of belts is uncertain. He wield the hammer, and from this he is supposed to have derived his name. We are told, however, that, in addition to his craft, he cultivated a small farm in the flat and fertile land bordering on the Rhine. Kempen, except in the greater security which now reigns around it, has probably not altered in any essential respect from what it was at the beginning of the fifteenth century. According to Mr. Kettlewell it presents to the traveller the aspect of a comfortable, homelike, and clean town, similar in these respects to many other country towns of Germany. For some distance before reaching it, he says, the country is flat and monotonous. The eye has no distant hills to rest upon; there is no varied landscape of wood and water to admire and gaze upon. The fields lie open to the road; there is hardly a stone wall to be seen, and only a hedge or two near the town. Here and there a row of trees may be noticed, lining and pointing out the direction of the roads. Short posts or ditches are mostly used to mark the boundaries and divisions of property. The land is extensively divided into small patches, or more frequently strips, producing a variety of crops which make the country, and especially as you near Kempen, more like a series of allotment gardens. Small farmhouses, with their outbuildings, surrounded with their stacks of corn and hay, are dotted up and down, and in some cases sheltered by clumps of trees (vol. i., p. 74). Kempen, at the end of the fourteenth century, possessed its public school, in which youths were trained for the choir of the church and for secular life. In it Latin was taught, and care taken that the scholars should be able to pronounce it aright. Beyond this it would not appear that much knowledge of the language was imparted. Writing, however, was taught, and the scholars were expected to learn by heart a few prayers and some Church hymns. At this school of his native town à Kempis remained until he was about thirteen years of age, when he was removed to the Grammar School at Deventer, at that time famous enough to attract scholars from all parts of Holland.

Forty years before the birth of à Kempis, was born Gerard Groot, the founder of the communities known as "the brethren of the common lot," or "common life." These were voluntary societies of artisans and others who lived together, and attempted by mutual exhortation to encourage each other in the practice of Christian duties according to the example of Christ Himself. Part of their time was spent in labouring at their various trades, and the money thus earned was made part of the common stock: part of their time was spent in devotion; part in works of mercy and piety for the benefit of their fellow-men. Some of them devoted a portion of their time to the instruction, or rather to the education, of youth, the training scholars in the duties of the Christian life. The brethren were bound by no inexorable vows—their rules of living were few and simple—their asceticism was controlled by prudence, and they

* *Thomas à Kempis and the Brethren of Common Life.* By the Rev. S. Kettlewell. In Two Vols.—London: Kegan Paul and Co., 1882.

even discouraged and forbade acts of mortification which tended to unfit men for the active duties of life. The first of the "brother houses" in which the brethren were collected was superintended by Florentius, rector of Deventer; and here it was that à Kempis, whilst at the public school in this town, first came under the influence of "the brethren." His elder brother John, who was fifteen years his senior, was already a member of the brotherhood. Thomas soon joined this community, and since he was even then distinguished for the goodness and beauty of his handwriting, he devoted himself to copying manuscripts of Church Service-books, of devotional treatises, and of the Holy Scriptures, and contributed by means of his pen his share to the public stock of "the brother house."

Gerard and the brethren were the earnest advocates of translations of the Bible for the use of the people, as well as for the return of the Church to the primitive practice of employing the vernacular in its Office-books and of the use of prayers, in public as well as in private, in a language "understanded of the common people." Like Wyclif in England, he was engaged in controversy with the Mendicants, and was inhibited from preaching, an inhibition, however, which was removed—after his death. He was stricken with pestilence whilst ministering to some of his scholars, and died in 1384, the same year as his English contemporary whom in many points he resembled.

It had been part of the design of Gerard to bind these "brother houses" in one by means of a house of Canons. Death prevented him from carrying out this part of his scheme. The obvious necessity, however, of some such superior house led to its establishment soon after his death. The rule of the Augustinian Canons was chosen for this purpose, and the first Prior of the Chapter was John à Kempis. In 1406 Thomas became a Canon in the house, and the spirit in which he entered upon the duties of his new post is evidenced in the quaint language of the renunciation which he made on this occasion, a part of which we extract:

O Lord Jesus Christ, my hope and my sole refuge, the delight of my life, and the guide of my ways, I do this day renounce all things that are in the world for the love of Thee. And this I long to perform to the honour of Thy name. I renounce, in the first place, all my friends, parents, relatives and kinsfolk, all that are near and dear, known and familiar to me. Also all cities, towns, castles, castellanies and country seats, with all mountains and valleys, rivers and fountains, fields, meadows, and woods, should they be at any time mine, or be offered to me: all ornaments, rich household stuffs, pleasant and magnificent houses: all psalteries, harps, organs, worldly music, songs, garlands, perfumes: all merriments, clubs, banquets, conversations, visits, salutations, favours, honours, delights of men: all buffooneries, noises, banners, flags, jests, wanderings, excursions, tumults, useless occupations: all riches, goods, emoluments, properties, charges, effects, dignities, solacements, recreations in the world, and all whatever either the flesh can be tempted to, allowed and delighted with, or aught by which the spirit may be hindered, molested, and defiled.

This, it would seem, was a voluntary renunciation on the part of à Kempis, on his becoming a Canon. The rules of the order were distinguished as we have already remarked for their common-sense character, and their care to restrain the brethren from all acts which should, by greatly weakening the body, prevent them from fulfilling the active duties of life. "When any cleric," we are told, "asked to come among the brethren, three things "were demanded of him; whether he could eat "well, sleep well, and whether he would yield a "willing obedience, since on these three points "consisted the security of their perseverance in "the monastic life; and when any one was found "deficient in any one of these points he was not "considered suited and fitted for the life of a "'religious.'"

Seven years after the institution of the first House of Canons a second was established at Windesheim, and John à Kempis was transferred thither as its first Prior, his power of organisation being acknowledged by the brethren. Thomas was twenty-five years of age when he was instituted to a canonry, and in 1414, when he was about thirty-four years old, he was ordained priest. Soon after this he appears to have commenced writing the *De Imitatione Christi*, materials for which he had been accumulating for some time. In 1425 he had finished three books of this treatise; soon after he was elected sub-prior, which office, however, he gave up when the sickness of his brother drew him from his own monastery in order that he might comfort the sickbed of John. He remained with him until his death. After the death of his brother he was re-elected to the office of sub-prior, but seems to have held it but a short time. He had now reached the usual limit of man's life, but was still able to employ himself in the composition of sermons and devotional books, and to complete the treatise which has preserved his name with honour until our own days; but he felt the burden of the duties of his office, and gladly relinquished it. At the age of ninety-one, when he died, his eyesight was still unimpaired, and he required no aid from glasses. His form was still unbent by the weight of his long years, and he had full possession of all his faculties. He was confined to his cell and to his bed but a short time. His end, however, was near, and on the Feast of St. James-the-Less, July 26, 1471, at the close of a long summer's day, when compline had been sung, the last of the canonical hours of prayer, he prayed his last prayer on earth and quietly rendered up his spirit to the Saviour, whose steps he had endeavoured to follow, and whose example he has commended to the Church, in that book which has been the joy and solace of God's children for more than four hundred years.

Two hundred years after the death of à Kempis search was made for his bones, and the search was rewarded by the discovery of some bones which may possibly have been his. Of this, however, there is some doubt; but whether the right bones were found or not, matters little to him whose spirit had been long rendered back to its Maker. What were found, the poor fragments of mortality, a skull and thighbone and some smaller pieces, are preserved, and shown at Zwolle, as the relics of the author of the *De Imitatione Christi*. His true remains are the writings by which he has edified the Church. As to the question of authorship—for the value of this volume is shown by the zeal displayed in claiming it for others—we have no intention to say aught. Mr. Kettlewell has done this at sufficient length in the volume to which we have already referred. In the present volumes he has collected all the information within his reach of the life and times of à Kempis, of his relations to the brethren of the common life, and his place in the religious movement of his age. The community which he illustrated by his piety and by his writings, existed for one hundred years, and was then swept away by the deluge which destroyed much hay and stubble, and some things of more value than these. Had the spirit which animated Gerard and Tauler, Florentius, and Thomas, and their companions, been more abundant in the sixteenth century, the reformation of Luther might not have been needed in Germany, and the Western Church might yet have been one. The responsibility of the schism which then took place is mainly theirs who resisted all such attempts as those of the "brethren of the common "life" to recall those who named the Christian name to the duties of Christianity, and to the example of Him whose name they bore. How honestly this was attempted on the part of these "Reformers before the Reformation," may be gathered from the pages devoted by Mr. Kettlewell to the lives and deeds of these "humble and holy "men" of God. From him we have borrowed almost all that we have related as to the life of à Kempis and his companions. Those of our readers who would know somewhat of the devotion, the humility, the inner life of these men, and especially of à Kempis, will find what they seek in this record of his life, and will turn with delight to these volumes with which Mr. Kettlewell has enriched Christian literature.

THE RAPIERS OF REGENTS PARK.*

The novel in which Mr. Cordy Jeaffreson has returned from his making of many Books of a different type to that field of fiction in which he first won his laurels, is certainly a very striking and powerful story. It is also a very disagreeable one; and if the main object of fiction be to please, Mr. Jeaffreson has decidedly failed in attaining that object. But he has succeeded in producing a very interesting book, which will keep up the reader's attention from the first page to the last, though we cannot say that there is much of profitable instruction to be gathered from it. *Furens quid femina possit* is an old, old story; but the odious form of treachery to which Erica Rapier descended in her endeavours to wreak her vengeance on the innocent girl who had all unwittingly offended her, is not, we are glad to think, of very frequent occurrence, either in real life or in the pages of fiction. There is a good deal in a name, especially in the case of a novel, and Mr. Jeaffreson has hit on a happy one. But it is not so much with the fortunes of *The Rapiers of Regent's Park* that we are concerned after the first volume, which gives an amusing picture of the struggles after fashionable society of the father and mother, and of their matrimonial designs on behalf of their two daughters—Mildred the beauty, and Erica the plain. In general, where two sisters are thus contrasted, the novelist attempts to enlist our sympathies on behalf of the plain one, who is usually endowed with a sweet temper and other compensations for her plainness. But this is not the case with *The Rapiers of Regent's Park*. For while Mildred is as insipid and selfish as the ordinary beautiful sister, Erica has a temper of her own, and the black blood of her maternal ancestry comes out and disfigures her face when she gets into a passion. The scene in which she for the first time discovers this, by finding the gossip of the servants which she has overheard confirmed by her own study of the looking-glass, is a very striking one, and, while nothing can justify, there is a certain excuse for her after conduct thus supplied to her. There was, indeed, a chance for her had she been happily married, and there appeared at one time a prospect of such a release from the tyranny of her evil passions. But Arthur Champion, whom she fondly imagined to be in love with her, disappoints her by proposing to the beauty, and when her sister and the man who had unwittingly deceived her marry and go to India, she is left to gnaw her heart in silent despair. On Mildred's death and Arthur's return, she takes up the *rôle* of a devoted aunt, and is quite prepared to sacrifice herself for her nephew and niece, and for their father, against whom she, somewhat inconsistently with her character, as represented by the novelist, feels no resentment. We at one time thought that the novel before us was intended to serve a purpose, and that we were once more being beguiled into a perusal of one of these specious pleas for the legislative abolition of sisters-in-law which are so common. But Erica Rapier, though devoted to her deceased sister's husband, does not desire any change in the marriage law to be wrought on her behalf, and readily accepts the trusted and honoured position in her brother-in-law's household which Sir Thomas Chambers and his friends are so anxious to render untenable. It is only when her brother-in-law contemplates a second marriage that her evil passions are thoroughly aroused, and poor Phyllis Lovelock, in whom Sir Arthur Champion finds that ideal which Mildred Rapier, his first wife, had never supplied, has to suffer for the unconscious offence which she has committed in drawing away Sir Arthur from his memory of the deceased Mildred, and his reliance on her surviving sister. Erica's revenge is ruthless, and the means which she adopts to work it out repulsive. She conspires with Cyril Twyford, the cousin of Phyllis, to blight Lady Champion's fair fame, and by an ingenious and fiendishly malignant plot to separate the husband and the wife who love each other so tenderly and trustfully. Their very tenderness and trustfulness are utilised by the conspirators to further this guilty end; and if either husband or wife had been less afraid of hurting the other's feelings, and of showing any mistrust, matters would not have been allowed to come to such a pass, when a simple word of explanation would at once have exposed the machinations of Miss Erica Rapier. As it is, everything plays into her hand. She is a kind of female Iago, and her pretended affection for poor Phyllis adds to the disgust which the reader must feel at her unwomanly stratagems. But we cannot feel the same contempt for her which is inspired by her male assistant in working out these stratagems. Cyril Twyford is the meanest and most contemptible hound that ever figured in the pages of a novel. Indeed, we almost venture to doubt if a man could stoop to the depths of baseness of which he is guilty, when he allows himself to be taken into the pay of his cousin's false friend, to bring ruin on a woman whom he had once fancied he loved, and who had treated him with a trustful confidence and a cousinly affection of which he was so little worthy. Though he is but a puppet in the hands of the more strong-minded and possibly more unscrupulous Erica, it is against him far more than against Erica herself that our indignation is directed. This is probably owing to the difference between the motives which actuate the two, and also to the consideration of the claims which Phyllis had on him for loyal and generous treatment. His low tastes, his selfishness, his utter want of self-respect, his guilty relations with Marion Hope—existing at the very time, when, before Phyllis's marriage to Arthur Champion, he at the bidding of Erica Rapier proposes to his cousin—all combine to darken the shadows of the portrait. It certainly cannot be said that in his case vice lost any of its evil by losing any of its grossness. The accidental resemblance between his disreputable mistress and his charming cousin is turned to account by him and his fellow-conspirator, but the scheme could hardly have been so successful as it was but for a combination of circumstances, none of them impossible in themselves, but so little likely to meet in combination as to render that combination almost impossible. But, of course, the author has a right to manipulate his puppets as he thinks best, and Mr. Jeaffreson has shown considerable ingenuity in his manipulation. The main fault of his novel, as a work of art, is that it is too long, but the steady manner in which the reader's attention is confined to the doings of the principal actors, without straying into the byeways of under plots, or wasting any time upon unnecessary characters, is well worthy of imitation by the novelists of the day.

* *The Rapiers of Regent's Park.* By J. Cordy Jeaffreson. In Three Vols.—London: Hurst and Blackett, 1882.

SOME REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

The first article in the new number of the *Edinburgh*, to which the reader is likely to turn, is that in which Lord Beaconsfield's Speeches and Literary Works form the text for a Whig estimate of that great statesman. Bearing in mind that next to his love for England his hatred of the Whigs was the animating principle of his career, we can hardly expect to find a very favourable estimate of him formed by the Whig organ, and the part of *Advocatus Diaboli* is well played by our buff-and-blue contemporary. But considering all things, there is not so much vindictiveness in the colouring of the picture as might have been expected, and it is almost startling to find an acknowledgment that the deceased statesman had "a degree of "insight and foresight in public affairs, which "was possessed by few of his contemporaries." We are not told much that is new about our lost leader, but one of his sayings here recorded is of special significance, in view of the coming controversy between Free Trade and Fair Trade. 'My idea of Free Trade," said Mr. Disraeli in 1843, "is this—that you cannot have Free Trade "unless the person you deal with is as liberal as "yourself." It would be hardly possible to put the question in a neater and more epigrammatic form. Of the other articles, which strike us as unusually numerous, the most interesting is that on the "Fall of the Stuarts," which gives an account of Queen Mary—William III.'s wife—confirming the unfavourable opinion of her which most readers must have formed, but which we hardly expected to see here expressed. It is also satisfactory to find the staunch Whig organ emphatically repudiating the warming-pan story. Under the title of "The "Origins of English History," Mr. Elton's book on Britain as it was before and under the Romans, and Mr. Green's continuation of the story from the conquest of Kent and of the Saxon shore are eulogistically reviewed, while in the department of more purely literary matter, we find an article on the "Comedies of Terence," strangely enough omitting all notice of that which does more than anything else to keep up the English study of that dramatist—the annual representation of one of his plays by the Westminster schoolboys—and another on Rossetti's poems, which would, we think, have been less severely critical could the writer have known that, before it reached the public eye, the gifted poet of whom it treats would have passed beyond the reach of praise or blame. The notice of the life and writings of Edouardo Fusco will probably introduce most readers to a page in the history of the struggle for Italian independence with which they are not familiar, and the result of Herr von Kremer's study of the Arabic chronicles, and of later authorities on the Empire of the Khalifs, is effectively summarised. Of the other contents of an interesting but not a first-rate number of the *Edinburgh Review*, we need not dwell at length, but may briefly enumerate the subjects treated of—namely, the Panama Canal and the British Navy, Lord Tweeddale's Ornithological essays, and the family history of the Haigs of Bemerside.

The big monthlies continue to exhibit the change that has come over all kinds of literature in the last half-century. In our youth good writing was rare—rarer even than sound reason and deep thought. Now, decent, if not elegant, English is common, anyone can produce a plausible argument, but real thought is scarcer than ever. The river has flooded its banks, and become a boundless shallow. The *Contemporary* offers a dreary programme, stale and without progress. Lady Verney's "Jottings in France," and Mr. Lock's attack on Sir Rutherford Alcock for his change of opinion on the Opium question are lively reading. Mr. Bear fails to answer the Duke of Argyll on "Tenant Right," for the simple reason that his Grace's definitions are unanswerable. Miss Cobbe fires away at the "two-faced advo-"cates" of Vivisection. Mr. Luke labours to get the Irish to emigrate. Mr. Kaufmann attempts a parallel, not with much success, between Lamennais and Kingsley. We have papers on "Egypt" by an English Resident, on the "Philosophy of "Religion" by Dr. Fairbairn, who threatens a series; on "Higher Education in Wales," by Mr. Lewis Morris, and on the "Political Condition of "Belgium" by M.E. de Laveleye. We are indebted to Dr. Asa Gray, of Boston, for exposing some of the claptraps of modern scientists, in a thoughtful examination of the "Relation of Insects to "Flowers," in answer to one of Sir John Lubbock's airy assumptions at the York meeting of the British Association.

The *Nineteenth Century* opens with a really practical paper, "The Protest against the Channel "Tunnel," which has appeared in the daily papers. Mr. Knowles will receive further signatures at the office in Paternoster-row, and it is to be hoped they will be numerous enough to prevent an incompetent Government from "drifting" into a calamity more irreparable than the Crimean War or the Irish Revolution. Lord Sherbrooke asks "What is Money?" and answers gold or silver as is most convenient, but not both together. Personally his lordship should be a good authority. Dr. Siemens produces a "New Theory of the "Sun," showing that he is not the extravagant spender of heat that is generally imagined, but recruits his resources by continuous imports from planetary space. Dr. Nevin gives an interesting account of the Count di Campello's "Seccess-"sion from Popery," and Mr. Justice Stephen's sketch of the Criminal Law carries its own recommendation. The Baron d'Estournelles hardly does justice to the fascinating subject of the Superstitions of Modern Greece. Mr. Gordon Cumming (or is it *Miss* ?) proves that oiling the waves is neither a superstition nor a figure of speech, but a practical safeguard in rough waters, well-known in the Shetland Islands, and attested by good experience in the Mediterranean, and the Bay of Biscay. Mr. James Howard, M.P., regardless of the grandmother's proverb, teaches Mr. Bence Jones "Landowning as a Business." Dr. Carpenter gives statistics to prove what no sane person doubts—the benefit of Vaccination. We do not pretend to measure the value or object of Mr. Zeller's paper entitled, "A Heathen "Apocalypse," nor of the dialogue on "Dramatic "Art," by Hamilton Aïdé. Happily, neither is very long. Brevity is also the best feature of Mr. Shorthouse's advice to "Infidels to attend "the Holy Communion," and Mr. Clapperton's objection. The Church, we suppose, is to have no voice in the question, since the "Agnostic" judgment in the case of Cooke and Jenkin.

Blackwood has nothing very striking this month. A new novel is launched, "The Ladies Lintore," to which we wish *bon voyage*. "Beloochistan" is the subject of a graphic paper by one of our Indian officers, now as successful with the pen as with the sword. An article on "Fenianism" shows how hopeless is the attempt to govern Ireland on the Liberal system of alternate coaxing and bullying. Mr. Russell's "Family History of "the Haigs of Bemersyde" suggests a gossiping sort of paper on the "Borders and their Ballads." Next comes a weird story of a murdered bandsman and the walking of his ghost, or (to be accurate) of his flageolet. The wisdom of Lord Beaconsfield's policy in regard to Turkey, and the danger of Mr. Gladstone's, is shown once more by a well-informed writer on the "Syrian Subjects of "the Porte." The lines on Lord Rosebery and his Scotch doctor are doubtless appreciated on the north of the Tweed; but on the principle of *proximus ardet*, we English must admire the vigorous onslaught on the Scotch Liberationists, which closes the number. The Kirk, indeed, being really established by Act of Parliament, stands on a very different footing from the Church of England; but Liberationists take no account of *meum* and *tuum* in either country, and when the member for Midlothian takes the axe in hand neither sentiment nor principle will spare the tree obnoxious to the stroke. Hard as it is to see the difference between three or four Presbyterian Churches, in doctrine and discipline as like as so many peas, the principle of a national confession of Christianity decides for the existing possessor, when the rightful owner is out of the question. Moreover, if the Scotch Liberationists are foiled, Midlothian, like every other seat the Premier has

occupied, will probably begin to rue its ill-considered choice.

The *Churchman* rather disappoints our hopes. We trusted it would secure better writers and newer subjects. The newspapers have told us all that their authors can tell of Mr. Stanley Leighton's Church Patronage Bill and Mr. Monk's Churchwardens' Bill: the first generally desired, the other not so bad as the Archdeacons would have us believe; but neither, we suspect, likely to pass this Session. The stories from the State Papers might easily be much better, and even Canon Hume's Episcopacy in England is thin and sketchy. The Evangelicals ought to be able to provide deeper and more scholarly writers: is it the readers who keep down the standard? We are hardly inclined to think so from a review of Canon Trevor's pamphlet on the Ecclesiastical Courts, which our readers will remember originated in our columns. The pamphlet has made its mark in the discussion, and secured a wide approval in quarters not always agreed. It obviously contributed something to the joint report of the Committee of the two Convocations: and its leading propositions were received with much favour when expounded by the author in the Convocation of York. The first, indeed, was agreed to by a majority of three to one in the Lower House, and though the Bishops did not much like it the Bishop of Liverpool was the solitary opponent in the division. The reviewer could hardly have been present at this debate, or he would not have stumbled at the distinction between spiritual authority and legal jurisdiction, which is the gist of the whole controversy. He complains that Canon Trevor "fails to make it "clear," but we never before heard there was anything on this point to clear. The reviewer allows "the Bishop's office" to be independent of the temporal power, and holds that it entitles him to direct the clergy in their sacred ministrations. What is this but spiritual authority—the authority given by the Holy Ghost in consecration, and operating on the conscience of the clergy as a matter of religion? But this authority, says the reviewer, would "exist unimpaired if the Courts "were abolished to-morrow." Of course it would, as it existed before the Courts were established, and is the only episcopal authority where there are no Courts to sustain it. In the mean time, this authority is partly exercised in the Ecclesiastical Courts—that is their distinction from the Secular Courts of the realm. The reviewer fancies that episcopal authority is nothing but the Bishop's own will, pronounced by himself as the occasion requires. This would make every Bishop a Pope. The Catholic Church allows no arbitrary authority to any one. The Bishop's office, like all others, is regulated by the canons, and the canons require his judicial functions to be exercised on a prescribed system—that is to say, "in Court." The constitution and powers of such Courts are regulated by the canons. The immutable principle is, that the Bishop or other Prelate, whose Court it is, the Judge and all who exercise jurisdiction under him must have his commission for that purpose. How far, and to whom the Bishop may delegate his authority, is ruled by the canons. Ordination he can only commit to a Bishop; the examination of candidates is usually entrusted to priests; other functions, and in this country the whole judicial functions of his office, he may delegate to duly qualified laymen. All this is matter of canonical regulation, and may be open to review at the pleasure of the Church. But no Bishop has authority against the canons whatever they are. The modern claim to rule the clergy by the *ipse dixit* of the Bishop is Popery without the infallibility. There has always been a good deal of this in our Evangelical Bishops, even as Evangelical clergymen, however Low Church, have often been found terrible high priests. What Canon Trevor wants is the canonical administration of the Bishop's office. It has been so muddled by the lawyers in the Courts, and perverted by individualism out of it, as to lose its proper hold on the conscience of the "subject." Happily the law still allows a vague discretion to the Bishop before resorting to his Court. Dr. Trevor proposes to regulate and fortify this personal power by canon in a way to make legal proceedings unnecessary. The Lower House of York agree with him, and if the object can be attained this Church and Realm will have every reason to be thankful. The *Churchman's* reviewer is fairly well read in modern law, but we suspect Dr. Trevor will hold his own in the construction of the Reformation Statutes and the historical aspects of the question. We are glad to observe the learned Canon spoken of with proper respect by the reviewer himself.

Macmillan tells a pretty story of the fate of the Channel Tunnel in the days of our grandchildren, which has not a particle of probability to recommend it. The fools who give away the security of the island to save a few travellers from sea-sickness, and the knaves who barter it for commercial profit, must expect fools and knaves for their grandchildren. Of all the hypocritical pretences for allaying the just alarm of the nation, the poorest is the brag and bluster that would have us rely on the national spirit of patriotism to retrieve what we wilfully cast away. The Germans, who have a Government and know something of war, scoff at a heedless people permitting an incompetent Cabinet to drift into a surrender of their national advantage, to please the fine folks and the Free Traders. The Bishop of Carlisle adds nothing to his reputation by a paper on "Moral Duty towards Animals," which *Aunt Judy* could easily surpass. Lady Harberton, we fear, is hardly more practical in her "Rational "Dress Reform." The attempt to write up the "Two Mills" is another failure. Dr. Bain has done for both what Mr. Froude does for Carlyle. None of these much-admired philosophers were at all pleasant people to live with. Mr. Hawthorne continues his novel, and Mr. Gunton his papers on "Queen Elizabeth at Hatfield."

It would not be easy to find more suitable reading for that season of the Church's year on which we have now entered, than is furnished by the deeply interesting and most attractive volume, entitled *The Revelation of the Risen Lord* (Macmillan), lately published by Canon Westcott. It is—as the writer himself says—"intended to "serve as an Introduction, or else as a Sup-"plement"—we should be inclined to say the former—to the well known and highly-valued *Gospel of the Resurrection*, by the same author. As in his previous work, so in that now before us, the learned Canon, who is far more happy as a commentator on the *Textus Receptus* than as an editor of a new Text, has made it his main object to realise as distinctly as he could the characteristic teaching of each manifestation of the Risen Christ during the forty days between His Resurrection and His Ascension, through which we are now passing, and so "to place in a fuller "light the circumstances under which the fact of "the Resurrection was apprehended, and the nature "of the fact itself." However fragmentary is the record of the earthly manifestation of the Risen Lord each fragment has its peculiar and instructive lesson, and to gather up those fragments which remain has been the Canon's task in the volume before us. The various forms of revelation which they present—the revelation through love to Mary Magdalene, the revelation through thought to His disciples at Emmaus, the revelation to the Church on the evening of the first Lord's-day, which form, as it were, the first group, satisfied the great needs of individual believers and of the Church at large. The revelation to Thomas, with its message of hope for the honest doubter, forms a kind of connecting link between these and what may be called the second series of revelations of the living Christ—the revelation of Him to his waiting and labouring servants by the lake of Tiberias, and the lesson taught by the recognition by the Risen Lord of the service of active energy of St. Peter, and the service of patient waiting of St. John. In the last section of his book, after dwelling upon the close of this phase of the Divine teaching, and showing how the Ascension was at once the close of one dispensation and the dawn of another, the author travels as it were beyond his appointed subject, beyond the limit of the great Forty Days through which we are now passing, to speak of the last of the objective and personal appearances of the Risen Lord—that vouchsafed to St. Paul "as to one born out of due time" on the road to Damascus—which completed the cycle of revelations. On each of the various themes thus briefly indicated Canon Westcott has discoursed with the quiet but effective eloquence, the deep but convincing power of argument, for which he is famous among the theologians of the day. To follow him through all his arguments would be unsuited to the province of a newspaper review, but we may at all events have the privilege of recommending his volume to all students of theology—or, we ought rather to say, to all students of the Bible.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end o each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed Acrostic Editor, *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed to the number of three: anyone sending more to a single light will not be credited. In the case of a quotation, the word intended by the author must be given, even if others should answer the sense of the light.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 8.

(Twenty-fifth Quarter.)

1.	M u	M
2.	A	I
3.	J ulia	N
4.	O dont	O
5.	R ecto	R
6.	I con	I
7.	T ittleba	T
8.	Y esterda	Y

Note.—Light 7: "Ten Thousand a Year."

Correct solutions have been received from Alice, Alga, Arab, Bruce, Betty, Conjecture, Cousins, Chestnut, Cymro, Cipher, Culverin, Cave Lupum, Dinah, Dumfoodle, Etak, Elsie, Gué de Roi, Gaffer, Hadji, Hampton Courtier, Iris, Jib, Jumbo, Ketha, Katydid, Lathyra, Lance, Libye, M. A. E. B., Mac, Mrs. Mums, Mere Hazard, Peewit, Persevere, Pegasus, Roslyn, Roma, Sparks, Spero, Seaweed, St. Michael's, Tutamen, Wylmcote, X., Zanga, Zulus, and Zenobia.—47 correct, 19 incorrect; total, 66.

Acrostic No. 9, is reprinted this week, and answers to it will be received up to Monday, May 1st; those who have been misled by incorrect printing are invited to send corrected solutions.

"Igdrasil" is so spelt by Carlyle in the passage from which the quotation is taken, the lecture on "The Hero as Divinity."

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 9.

(Twenty-fifth Quarter.)

Poem.

Or here, or there, or anywhere,
By ocean wave, in lordly tower,
Or seeking rest in distant scene,
May Heaven its choicest blessing shower
Upon our good and gracious Queen.

1.

"He bit the dart and wrenched the wood away,
The point still buried in the —— lay."

2.

Oh! worthy sons of brave and worthy sires,
In whom the thirst for vengeance could not rest,
That ye have satisfied your stern desires
The prostrate walls of once-famed Thebes attest.

3.

"Let eternal infamy pursue
The wretch to nought but his ambition true,
Who for the sake of filling at one blast
The post-horns of *all* Europe, lays her waste."

4.

In this historic region at his leisure,
Let the dear Doctor if it give him pleasure,
Restore to light full many a hidden treasure.

5.

I do not like that river—with much anxiety
I see along its wandering course too great activity—
I quite agree with Burnaby, and he agrees with me.

6.

No one, I think, would ever wish to be
Full twenty thousand leagues beneath the sea.

7.

Did *she* but live in these degenerate days,
And see what's passing in no distant climes,
Her voice 'gainst persecution loud she'd raise,
And strive to end such sad atrocious crimes.

KENMORE.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

Our correspondent the Rev. J. E. Rudd, of Covenham St. Mary, writes:—In France, the moon which follows Easter is supposed to have a great influence on the weather. It is called "La Lune Rousse" or the "Red Moon."

Quand la lune rousse commence comme un lion,
Elle finit comme un mouton;
Quand elle commence comme un mouton,
Elle finit comme dragon.
Lune rousse sur la semence
D'ordinaire un grand influence;
La lune rousse et le roux vent
Cassent les bouteilles souvent—
Récolte point n'est arrivée
Que lune rousse ne soit passé.

Judging by present aspects, the red moon will come in as mild as a lamb, and go out as furious as a dragon. The weather during the week ending the 17th of May will be simply furious.

The *Athenæum* states that a new work, entitled *The Friendships of Mary Russell Mitford, in Letters from Her Literary Correspondents*, edited by the Rev. A. G. L'Estrange, editor of *The Life of Mary Russell Mitford*, and author of *The Life of the Rev. W. Harness*, &c., will shortly be published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett. Among the letters referred to above will be found some from Macready, Cobbett, Douglas Jerrold, Ruskin, Tom Taylor, Barry Cornwall, Mrs. Trollope, Mrs. Hemans, Joanna Baillie, Harriet Martineau, Miss Edgworth, and others, which throw light on Miss Mitford's character as well as her correspondents'.

On the question of Elementary Education Mr. John Henry Parker, C.B., writes from the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, to the *Times*:—

Mr. Mundella's excellent speech upon the large outlay for education, and the sensible comment upon it in your leading article of April 13, remind me forcibly of what has long been on my mind—what education really is, or ought to be. The popular notion is that it consists of what are jocularly called "reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic." This is, no doubt, true to a certain extent. Education must begin with these things; but technical education ought to begin at a much earlier period than it does with us. In this respect England is behind not only the United States of America, but France and Germany, and even the Pontifical States in Italy, which in most things are behind all the rest of Europe. Nevertheless, for the last half century or more the Pope had a technical school at the Ripetta in Rome, in which a most useful education was given. Architecture happens to be my special subject of study, and having passed fifteen winters in Rome, I became acquainted with many of the architects, and found that nearly all the architects of modern Rome have been educated in the Pope's technical school of the Ripetta, by which means they were all personally acquainted with each other, and disposed to help one another in a friendly manner, instead of the absurd jealousy of each other which distinguishes the architects of England. In a technical school there are, of course, different classes, each devoted to a different subject, and the boys are sent to each class in which that subject is taught which is most likely to be useful to them in after life. The parents soon learn this, and tell the head-master what class is likely to be most useful to their son. In England we depended almost entirely upon the system of apprenticeship for a boy to learn his trade. Unfortunately, that system is almost obsolete; but even where it exists a boy is not apprenticed till he is 14, when his school education is over; but a great deal of useful preliminary education might have been and ought to be given in a technical school long before that age. In the country a garden and a small farm might with great advantage be attached to a technical school, and the boys would learn to be good practical gardeners or ploughmen before they left school. In towns a carpenter's shop, or a tailor's shop, or many other trades, according to the district and to circumstances, might also be made available to a technical school; and almost everywhere a drawing school might be used with advantage, there being so many trades or professions in which a knowledge of drawing would be very useful. At present the system seems to end in turning out as many idle young gentlemen or young ladies as possible. They all learn to read the newspapers, and do not always make a good use of that knowledge.

The greatest works of Rossetti, says the *Athenæum* are two. The first is "The Bride," or "The Beloved," an illustration of the Song of Solomon, which belongs to Mr. Rae, and comprises five life-size three-quarters-length female figures and a negro girl. A marriage procession appears to have halted, and the women press closely on one another, so that their brilliants carnations and the splendour of their dresses are brought together to form a glowing mass. The bride is clad in apple-green silk, superbly embroidered with flowers and leaves, and she wears a veil of tissue of a different green; on her head is an aigrette of scarlet enamel and gold, resembling an Egyptian royal jewel. Half thoughtfully, half in the conscious pride of supreme loveliness, she has removed the tissue from before her face and throat, thus revealing the softened dignity of her love-laden eyes and the exquisitely fair carnations of her cheeks. There is the least hint of a blush within the skin, as though the heart of the lady quickened. There is tenderness in her look, but there is no voluptuous ardour. The lips are deep in colour as blush roses. The other damsels of this noble picture are only less beautiful than their mistress. The second picture is called "Proserpina," and the figure of the bride of "gloomy Dis" epitomises the highest qualities of Rossetti's art and poetry. It is the property of Mr. F. Leyland. Holding the pomegranate in her hand, Proserpina is passing along a corridor in her palace. She is enshrouded by the shadow of the place, while behind the goddess, and sharply defined, cold, bluish, earthly light has penetrated the subterranean gloom, flashing down for a moment on the wall, revealing the ivy tendrils that languish in the rarely broken shade, displaying the form of the queen, her pallid features, and her hair, which seems to have become darker than it ever was on the earth. The pale smoke of an incense-burner circles upwards in the still air of the gallery, and, spreading slowly, vanishes. Her moody eyes are instinct with anger, yet she is outwardly still, if not serene, and very sad with all her stateliness—too grand for complaint. Without seeing or heeding, these eyes seem to look beyond the gloom before her. The lustre cast on the wall throws the head into strong relief; she turns her eyes towards its distant source above; and her fully formed lips, purplish now but ruddy formerly, are compressed, moulded by potentialities of passion, the symbols of a soul yearning for freedom, and, with all their pride, suffering rather than enjoying goddess-ship. Although the picture is in this instance the greater work of art, we cannot better conclude this notice of Rossetti as a poet and as a painter than by repeating the sonnet he wrote to expound the passionate motive of "Proserpina." He will thus appear in his dual capacity:—

Afar away the light that brings cold cheer
Unto this wall,—one instant and no more
Admitted at my distant palace-door.
Afar the flowers of Enna from this drear
Dire fruit, which tasted once, must thrall me here.
Afar those skies from this Tartarean grey
That chills me: and afar, how far away,
The nights that shall be from the days that were.

Afar from mine own self I seem, and wing
Strange ways of thought, and listen for a sign:
And still some heart unto some soul doth pine,
(Whose sounds mine inner sense is fain to bring,
Continually together murmuring,)—
"Woe's me for thee, unhappy Proserpine!"

The National Portrait Gallery has lately received considerable accessions. Among these are a cast, given by Mr. Boehm, from the head of his statue of Thomas Carlyle, which is to be set up on the Chelsea Embankment and a statuette of Lord Beaconsfield, presented by the sculptor, Lord R. Gower. Near the above hangs a portrait, in the manner of Riley, if not by him, of Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham. A chalk drawing, by himself, of Sir F. Chantrey at twenty-five years of age has been given by the sculptor's friend, Mr. Overend. A bust of Thackeray, the face being derived from a mould of the life, at fifteen years of age, is another new work; the mould was taken in the country by a wandering Italian *formatore*, and is in the possession of Thackeray's daughter, Mrs. Ritchie. A portrait of John King, Bishop of London, King James's "King of Preachers," a man well remembered at Christ Church, Oxford, of which college he was Dean before he became Bishop of Worcester and of London, has found a fit place at South Kensington. Another and more renowned Prelate appears in the likeness of G. Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne. The picture has a landscape background, probably representing the coast of the Bermudas, on one of which islands he proposed to found a college. The most important addition to the gallery is Reynolds's portrait of Edmund Burke, late the property of Mr. E. Haviland Burke. Mr. Scharf was fortunate enough to secure this valuable picture for the nation. It is a half-length figure in a brown-grey coat, in his own hair, and with an eyeglass ribbon. Burke sat to Reynolds in 1767-9. This portrait was engraved by James Watson in 1770 (J. C. Smith, *British Mezzotint Portraits*, p. 1,496). It is the earliest portrait of Burke, and was No. 161 in the Royal Academy Exhibition, 1871; in 1874 it was "sold at Christie's for 1,000 guineas."

Very little was generally known of the lady who died in Paris on Monday week, and who has for thirty years been entitled to the name of Madame de Balzac, though to students of literature she will always be best known under the name of Madame Hanska. The great novelist became acquainted with her (by letter) before the year 1835. But she was then married, with an invalid husband, and though as soon as she was freed from that tie marriage was projected between the correspondents, it was never carried out till within three months of Balzac's death in 1850. Whatever may have been the earlier relations between them, it is certain that the statement made in a morning paper, to the effect that "she lived with Balzac for some years previously," is false, for very simple reasons of time and space. But she was for the last half of his working career the chief humanising element in his life of work and struggle, as his sister, Madame de Surville, had been previously. He spent the winter of 1848-9 at her Polish estate of Vierzshovnia—an enforced holiday, since he was positively forbidden to work, but the only one deserving the name that he took during his thirty years of activity. He had already paid his debts, and only formal preliminaries and his own desire to receive her sumptuously at Paris retarded the ceremony. At her marriage her property, which was considerable, passed, either by settlement or voluntarily, to her children; but it was understood that his own, which was not small, remained in her possession. Balzac's money matters have always been a mystery, and the reports of the straitened circumstances of his widow only complicate this. The letters published in 1876 supply almost the only trustworthy information about her, and this is mainly of a subjective character. She will live in literary history (unless some hitherto unpublished record appears) chiefly as one of the few soothing influences apparent in the hardest life of work, and nothing but work, which is chronicled in all the history of authors.

News has just been received *viâ* Moulmein from Mr. Carl Bock, the Eastern explorer, who is making a journey of scientific research through Siam to Yunnun. At the time of writing—in September—he had reached Raheng, whence he was about to proceed on elephants through the forests as far as Chang Mai, or the second stage of his journey. He had received every possible assistance and kindness from the King of Siam, who had placed a steamer at his disposal to enable him to go up the Menam river, as

far as it is navigable—*i.e.*, to Paknam Po. He describes a visit which he had paid to an outlying tribe of Karians, inhabiting the mountain chain which, running north and south, divides Siam into two unequal parts. He complains of the usual obstacles being placed in his way by those who were selected to assist him, rumours of fever, of evil spirits in the mountains and forests, and other supposed dangers being freely circulated in the hope of inducing him to give up his projected journey. At one point his horse mysteriously disappeared, the guide Pan, who was responsible for it, alleging that it was lamed and could not proceed. At any rate, it was not forthcoming, and great was Pan's chagrin when Mr. Bock announced his determination to proceed on foot. Among the Karians Mr. Bock narrowly escaped a serious difficulty with the chief of a village, through an unintentional breach of native etiquette. With much difficulty he had prevailed upon the chief, a dirty, half-naked creature, blind of one eye, and dreadfully marked with the small-pox, to allow his wife and child to sit while the traveller sketched them. He succeeded in taking a good portrait of the boy but the woman moved nervously about, alleging that the devil was in the portrait, and Mr. Bock, wishing to get her face in a characteristic position, touched her chin. She and the chief at once threw themselves into a violent passion, threatening the author of the outrage, and demanding the instant destruction of the sketch, and calling numbers of neighbours round the hut to seize the intruder. Mr. Bock was unwilling to be thus deprived of one of the chief results of his journey, and at last hit on the expedient of asking that the other men and women should be sent away, when he would give up the sketch to the mother. This was acceded to, and while the people were dispersing he quickly made a duplicate sketch on another leaf of his pocket book, which he then tore out, and, showing it to the chief, handed it to his wife, who, after a hasty glance at it, tore it in pieces. After this difficulty he managed to make his peace with the people, and obtained much information about them and their country. He afterwards visited other villages, and stayed for a time with a tribe of Laos, before resuming his main journey towards the north, when he expected to add largely to his collection of curiosities, natural history specimens, and general store of information. His notes will be intrusted for preparation for publication in book form to Mr. C. E. Fryer, who edited his *Head Hunters of Borneo*, a second edition of which has lately been published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. Mr. Bock hopes, if his plans are successfully accomplished, to be in England again about August.

A LETTER TO A FRIEND.

Dear Derby,—
It's often been written and said
That you have remarkable clearness of head;
That the coolness, and judgment, and strong common sense,
That mark your proceedings are simply immense.

You showed all these qualities strikingly when
You parted from Dizzy and other bad men,
Who meant, if the story you tell us is true,
To act on advice that was given by you.

Now this sort of practical, straightforward knack
Is just (if there is one) the merit I lack.
I therefore determine, without thinking twice,
On writing to you for a bit of advice.

For a couple of years, as you probably know,
I've been leading this land in the way it should go;
And now I am sorry to have to confess
That I've landed myself in a deuce of a mess.

It's those Irish, of course. Since we came in till now
They've been in one state of continual row.
It's more than I know how to keep them in hand—
How Dizzy contrived it I can't understand!

Last year, you remember, I, being no dunce,
Tried both the alternative methods at once:
With my right hand conceded coercion, and lent
The left to coerce a concession of rent.

At first the coercion was only for show—
Intended to pacify Northcote and Co.;
But then Parnell at *me* took occasion to rail—
So I had him arrested and cast into goal.

Now shall I let him and his beggarly lot
Emerge from their prisons next autumn or not;
And sha'n't I, in letting the statute expire,
Fall out of the frying-pan into the fire?

If I let the men out, then I pretty well know
That Granville and Harcourt, and Forster will go:
If I don't, I shall have to continue the fight
Without Messrs. Chamberlain, Courtney, and Bright.

But how if in office the Tories I pinned,
And made them reap the whirlwind where I've sown the wind?
Perhaps it might be the best way, after all,
(Like Monsieur Gambetta) to ride for a fall!

So what shall I do? I beseech you, suggest
Whatever solution you think is the best.
The question's of infinite moment to me.
Ever yours in perplexity, W. G.

THE EARL'S ANSWER.

Dear Gladstone,
When a party finds himself in a dilemma,
And doesn't want to spike himself on either of its horns,
The only way of dodging Fate, that pitiless condemner,
Is just to cease to be there.—So the voice of wisdom warns.

You can't escape from that which very lucidly you've stated,
You daren't offend the Radicals, or do without the Whigs,
So if you try to keep your pride of office unabated,
You'll imitate the feat that is ascribed to drowning pigs.

Imagine Joseph calling you the party's "former leader"
Or Harcourt poking fun at you—it wouldn't do at all;
You'd find that either of them was a dangerous seceder:
There remains your last suggestion—that of "riding for a fall."
To fall, but not disastrously, I think is very proper,
Without at all diminishing the lustre of your name.
The closure is the business on which to come a cropper,
And Lubbock is the party that should play your little game.

Now, just you give instructions to Lord Kensington and Hayter
When Lubbock his amendment moves to Resolution I.,
That they needn't be too hard on any Liberal debater
Who wants to save his conscience, but may simply let him run.

You lose on the division—you protest you deeply rue it;
But since the House of Commons thinks it right to disobey
The mandate of the people, why the people must renew it;
And I'll stake my reputation the constituencies say:

"You execrable bunglers, you accessories of Rory's,
Retreat into the shadow of a cheated people's curse!
Your places shall be taken by your enemies the Tories;
At least they can't by any possibility do worse!"

Then once again perform that screaming farce of yours, "Retiring,"
And hug yourself while watching, now no longer tempest-tost,
Those miserable wretches the Conservatives perspiring
In desperate endeavours to retrieve what you have lost.

Then after divers sessions you repeat your evolutions—
You climb the stump, and scramble into office once again;
And then you slash about among whatever institutions
For Radicals to mutilate or jump upon remain.

The Church, the Lords, the Union, the Army and the Navy—
Oh, William, what exhilarating moments those will be
When you take your broom and dash around, the universal slavey!
Believe me, my dear Gladstone, yours affectionately, D.

—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE LATE CANON PEARSON.

The *Times* prints the following *In Memoriam* of the late Canon, supplied by "a correspondent":—

"Canon Pearson was scarcely known to the general public, but his death will leave a blank which can never be filled up in the wide circle of his friends and acquaintances. Though leading a private life, he may without exaggeration be regarded as one of the most remarkable clergymen of the present generation. He had great influence, which he exercised in a manner peculiar to himself. He could scarcely have been supposed to be orthodox, yet he succeeded in retaining the affection and esteem of his clerical brethren. He was an excellent preacher, but would not allow his sermons to be published; and though he had an extraordinary knowledge of literature, he never for a moment dreamed of becoming an author. In every way he seemed to withdraw himself from the world. Yet his life was full of interest to him; there was scarcely any person of eminence during the last forty years to whom he was not known, from Lord Sidmouth, an old parishioner, and Bishops Blomfield and Wilberforce, who had been the friends of his boyhood, down to the distinguished men who are still actors upon the scene. He delighted to talk of them, and to hear and relate anecdotes about them. He was equally interested in the homes and families of the poor, and had much to say about them. No one had a greater knowledge of mankind in every sense of the term. The attachment of his life was to the late Dean of Westminster, which commenced in a friendship formed while they were undergraduates at Oxford in the years 1836-7-8. They clung together until the end, the one following the other at an interval of about nine months. It is an 'open secret' that Canon Pearson was invited to succeed his friend, but declined on the ground that he wished to remain as he always had been—a private person.

"He lived for others, without ambition and without any regard for his own interests. His character might be summed up in a word, 'he had a genius for kindness.' There was no neighbourhood in which he resided, no rank of society in which he mingled, that did not feel his beneficent influence. In every social gathering he supplied the element of affection and goodwill. He knew the universal language which wins a way to the hearts of all classes, yet, in this singular kindness there was no admixture of weakness; or softness underneath there lay a strength of judgment and force of character which saw clearly and acted firmly, and which might be trusted in a difficulty. And sometimes there would burst forth an unexpected vehemence of indignation against any harshness or injustice to the poor. He had the talent for adorning and making beautiful things around him—his garden, his schools, his house, his church. For two arts he seemed to have a natural instinct—music and architecture. The gift of music was in his family; his brother, Henry Hugo Pearson, was a distinguished musical composer, better known in Germany than England. The buildings he erected in his parish (three churches, besides the old parish church, which he splendidly restored) witness to the excellent taste he infused into such works.

"He was never married; the parish of Sonning, in which he resided for more than 40 years, was home and family to him, and he acquired an extraordinary hold over the neighbourhood. When absent he was always wanting to return; every individual in the place was regarded by him as his friend. The children were his children; he had baptized their parents before them; he trained them in his school and choir; he watched over them in later life. When it was known that his illness was fatal, and that no hope could any longer be entertained, his parishioners were admitted to see him on the last evening of his life. They came flocking in from 5 to 8 o'clock; he gave them his blessing and seemed not to have forgotten any of them. For many of them he found some appropriate word of sympathy or advice, or remonstrance. He told a little child who was his godson, 'that he had remembered him in his will.' He continued talking to them as long as his strength held out. But the end was near. One or two of his friends were still admitted to see him; he conversed with them quite calmly and collectedly, sending through one of them a message of peace where he thought that such a last word might be needed, and so quietly passed to his rest.

"He died as he would have desired amid his own people. His mind during the latter years of his life had been very much occupied by the religious condition of the age. He never ceased to entertain the hope that the long-standing quarrel between theology and science would hereafter be done away. His own life as well as his death was the best of proofs, to those who require one, that Christianity may continue to exist without a dogmatic system."

A correspondent supplies us with the following details of the late Canon:—

Our readers will find some pleasant allusions to Sonning Vicarage and its esteemed clergyman in the Essays of Dr. Boyd, of St. Andrew's, better known by the signature of "A. K. H. B.," which has long been notable in the pages of *Fraser* and other periodicals. Dr. Boyd having been a friend of Canon Pearson for many years. Canon Pearson, having graduated from Balliol College, Oxford, in 1839, was presented to Sonning, which is one of the best livings in the Bishop of Oxford's gift, in 1841, and remained in efficient and affectionate charge of that important benefice till he died—preaching forty Easter sermons in the same church. He was much esteemed by various members of the Royal Family, including its most gracious Head, and used not unfrequently to escort the Princess Christian and others to London and other places. When he knew his end was approaching he sent messages to the Queen, as well as to the Windsor choir and other persons in the Royal borough. Many years ago he met with an accident, which is supposed to have caused, about four years ago a serious illness, since which he never was quite the man he had been before.

The funeral of the Canon took place on Tuesday afternoon at Sonning. The coffin was covered with wreaths, including one from the Queen, with this inscription:—"A mark of regard from Queen Victoria." Another was from Princess Christian, inscribed "With warmest affection and gratitude from Helena, Princess Christian." Among the principal mourners were the Lord Chief Justice of England, Mr. Matthew Arnold, Mr. Goldwin Smith, Lord Ronald Gower, Mr. Walter, M.P., Lord Francis Hervey, the Deans of Windsor, Westminster, Christ Church, Llandaff, and Chichester, the Master of Balliol, the Archdeacons of the diocese, the Rev. Lord W. Russell, Canon Rowsell, the Rural Deans of Berks and Oxon, and most of the clergy of the diocese. On the coffin was the following inscription:—"Hugh Pearson, of this parish; born 25th June, 1817, died April 13th, 1882," and at the foot, by the special request of the Canon, the words, "God be merciful to me, a sinner." The service was fully choral, the choir of St. George's, Windsor, singing two anthems and a chant, Sir George Elvey presiding at the organ. The remainder of the service was chanted by the local choir. The Bishop of Oxford conducted the service, assisted by Archdeacon Pott.

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. J. H. Bumstead, Curate of Christ Church, Glodwick, Oldham, to Vicarage of Hambledon, Poulton-le-Fylde. Patron, the Vicar of Kirkham.

Rev. M. M. Connor, late Curate of Lewisham, to Vicarage of West Bromwich. Patron, the Earl of Dartmouth.

Rev. F. Goddard, Vicar of Hilmarton, Wilts, to be Prebendary of Chisenbury and Chute, in Salisbury Cathedral.

Rev. W. Hall, Curate of Holy Trinity, Littleborough, to be Curate-in-Charge of Bugsworth, Derbyshire.

Rev. C. Jones-Langston, Rector of Sevington, to Vicarage of Becley.

Rev. L. W. Olive, to Curacy of Burton Agnes.

Rev. G. C. Ommanney, to Vicarage of St. Matthew's, Sheffield. Patron, the Crown.

Rev. C. Partridge, Rector of Rothesay, Diocese of Fredericton, to Rectory of St. George's, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Rev. H. A. Pomeroy, late Curate of Wyke, to Curacy of St. Peter, Worcester-with-Whittington.

Rev. S. Terry, to Rectory of Lanham. Patron, Mr. F. E. Jervoise.

Rev. W. H. Walter, Rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, Durham, to be Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Durham.

Rev. C. M. Wetherall, to Rectory of Hambleden, Bucks. Patron, Mrs. Ridley, of Hambleden.

Rev. A. Wood, Curate of Ponton, to Rectory of Great Ponton. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln.

OBITUARY.

April 1, at Stedham, near Midhurst, the Rev. Henry St. George Edwards, Rector of the parish, in the 58th year of his age.

April 6, at San Remo, the most Rev. Frederic Barker, D.D., Bishop of Sydney, and Metropolitan of Australia, aged 74.

April 10, at Lugshay House, Teignmouth, the Rev. Richard Cresswell, M.A., aged 66.

April 13, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Rev. James Sanderson Serjeant, M.A., Vicar of Acton, Suffolk, second son of John Serjeant, Esq., of Ramsey, Huntingdonshire, aged 58.

April 13, at Sonning Vicarage, the Rev. Hugh Pearson, M.A., Canon of Windsor, Deputy Clerk of the Closet to the Queen, and Vicar of Sonning, aged 64.

April 14, at 203, Golburn-road, Notting-hill, the Rev. Henry Dickenson, son of the late Henry Dickenson, Esq., Madras Civil Service.

April 14, the Rev. John Gudgeon Nelson, Rector of Aldborough, Norfolk, in his 64th year.

April 15, at his residence, Gileston Manor, Cowbridge, Glamorgan, the Rev. Frederic Francis Edwardes, M.A., B.D.

April 15, at Gatchall House, near Taunton, Rev. William Jefferys Allen, J.P. for Somerset, aged 80.

April 16, at The Grange, Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, the Rev. James Daubeny, aged 80.

April 17, in the Island of Guernsey, the Rev. Havilland de Sausmarez, formerly Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Rector of St. Peter's, Northampton-with-Upton, son of the late Thomas deSausmarez, Esq., of Sausmarez Manor, Guernsey.

April 18, at Batleigh, the Rev. William Frederick Neville, Vicar of the parish, second son of the late Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, aged 63.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

We understand that Canon Trevor has been under examination before the Ecclesiastical Courts Commission in explanation of the reforms proposed in his pamphlet.

Both the Dean of St. Paul's and the Dean of Westminster have left London for a few weeks. Communications respecting either the Cathedral or the Abbey should be addressed to the canon-in-residence.

The Rev. C. W. Bardsley, vicar of Ulverston, has recently habited his choir in surplices, but in reply to a remonstrance from a section of his congregation, he promises that if at the end of twelve months they see an increase of "Sacerdotalism," he will discontinue the custom.

Two years ago Bishop Maclagan conducted the three hours' service on Good Friday in Lichfield Cathedral, and his example has this year been followed by Bishop Thorold at Holy Trinity, Clapham-common. Last year the Dean of Lichfield had a shortened form of the same service in the Cathedral, and now Bishop Maclagan again undertook it, dividing, however, the words, so as to unite them with Matins, ante-Communion, and Litany respectively, at nine, twelve, and three, after a Metrical Litany at 7.30, with a short prefatory address on "The Way to Calvary." The services were well attended throughout by increasing congregations, and finally, at 7.30, the Dean preached, after Evensong, to a very large gathering of people.

A subscription is being raised at Windsor for a stained-glass window, which, in commemoration of the Queen's escape from assassination, is to be placed in Holy Trinity Church, of which the Rev. Arthur Robins is the incumbent.

The Dean and Chapter of York have appointed Mr. G. F. Bodley architect in charge of York Minster. Mr. Bodley is a native of Hull, and was a pupil of the late Sir Gilbert Scott. Hobart Town Cathedral was built from his designs.

At a meeting of Bangor diocesan clergy on Friday, to discuss the "burial scandals" reported to have recently occurred in an Anglesey parish, a resolution, on the motion of the Dean, was adopted, expressing confidence that the Burial Act, being now law, would be observed by the clergy with the utmost Christian courtesy, patience, and kindness; and though the selection of burial spaces for parishioners and non-parishioners would be decided on grounds of public right, the meeting deplored the currency of reports that any clergyman had treated mourners with harshness, or exhibited a want of reverential respect for the resting-place of the dead.

The Ven. Archdeacon Norris, Archdeacon of Bristol, delivered his primary visitations charge in that city on Tuesday morning and announced that, in order to thoroughly visit his archdeaconry, he had resigned the important vicarage of St. Mary Redcliffe. He gave an elaborate history of the origin and duties of archdeacons, and concluded by insisting that archdeacons should hold aloof from controversies, so as, if possible, to act as mediators and help to heal the divisions which all deplore.

A great improvement has just been effected in the parish church of Feliskirk, Yorkshire, by the introduction of a very beautiful Munich window, in memory of the late Edmund Walker, Esq., of Sutton Hall, Thirsk. It consists of two lights, and the subjects are, "Christ meeting the women on the way to Calvary," and the "Angel at the Tomb," thus representing the text, "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning," Psalm xxx., 5. The composition and drawing of the subjects are another testimony to the high standard of the Munich School, while the colouring is very rich and deep, rendering the work as a whole most effective. The artists are Messrs. Mayer and Co.

The Rev. R. W. Randall, vicar of All Saints, Clifton, has published, as usual, his annual statement of accounts, from which it appears that during the year 1881 the Offertories and collections amounted to £2,931 19s. 1d., and the expenditure to £3,075 1s. 8d., leaving a deficit of £123 2s. 7d. This, however, was £515s. 10d. less than the adverse balance at the beginning of the year. The chief items of expenditure are—clergy £757 14s. 7d.; choir, £591 10s. 1d.; building, £330 10s. 11d.; charity and missions, £764 5s. 2d. Mr. Randall mentions that nearly a third of the diocesan contributions to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel comes from All Saints.

The monthly general meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was held at the Society's house on Tuesday at Northumberland-avenue, Charing-cross. The minutes of the last meeting were read and passed. The applications for money and book grants, as recommended by the Standing Committee, and amounting in the aggregate to over £11,000, were then considered and voted. The principal among these were the following:—Industrial Institution, St. Luke's, Newlands, Grahamstown, £300; Normal School for Natives at Tha'ba 'Nchu, Bloemfontein, £100; Church at Port Said, Egypt, £200; Church of Ireland Training College, Dublin, £200; St. Katherine's Training College, London, £343; St. Paul's Mission, Lincoln, £250; three theological studentships at Montreal, £270; endowment fund for missionary clergy in the diocese of Moosonee, £500; block grant for church building in the same diocese, £300; towards the Cathedral Church at Honolulu, £500; and East London Training College for Mistresses at Stepney, £1,000.

Concerning the "Salvation Army," a correspondent writes to us:—

"*John Bull* is the only paper that does not uphold them, yet I cannot think those who do so have any personal acquaintance with their ways and principles or the members themselves. I know nothing of how it may be in very large towns, but certainly in small ones they do no good, but a great deal of harm. The clergy sadly grieve over their flocks being led away by them, their churches emptied, their influence lost; and yet all the Press upholds them, and condemns any magistrate who has sufficient sense and courage to punish any of them brought before him. The mob must not be allowed to bully whom they please; but the fault begins with these ranters, with their female captains, and roaring hymns, and bands, and aggravation enough to provoke any mob. Why cannot they stay in their chapels? Their doctrine is Election and instant Conversion, pure and simple How can Churchmen uphold that? No proofs of penitence, no fruit of good works is demanded; a sudden seizure is taken as the work of the Holy Spirit, which no future sin, not even *deadly sin*, is considered to affect. I know this is so. There is a case of it in this parish. The Primitive Methodists, Ranters, and Salvationists appear to hold exactly the same principle, and teach the same deadly delusions The two former sects here join the Salvationists in other parishes. Young men and women stay raving together to early hours of the morning, embracing, kneeling hand-in-hand, crawling about on the ground, in what they call religious ecstacy. Is it any wonder most immoral consequences ensue? The Salvationists disturb the slumbers of all the peaceful community by returning at all hours from the neighbouring parishes, singing at the top of their voices, shouting out the most holy names, 'talking of the Almighty as if He was their next-door neighbour.' As an aggrieved man said to me, I can only say if these Ranters, and Sankey and Moody and such like are to

be encouraged by the Church, then in all fairness let the Church share the emoluments and churches with them, for one must be as good as the other."

On Thursday the pretty little church of St. Mary, Bitteswell, about a mile from Lutterworth, was reopened after restoration. The work includes a new north aisle and a new chancel. Among the offerings to the church were a very handsome reredos in oak, after the architect's design, painted in representation of the Nativity, in the style of the early Italian school, and presented by Mr. Donaldson, son-in-law of Mr. Twining. Miss Twining worked the handsome altar cloth, and the needlework cushions and kneelers for the sanctuary were wrought and presented by Mrs. Jary and the Misses Gibson. The candlesticks and vases for the altar were sent by some anonymous donor. New altar rails have been fixed, and the old rails have been altered and formed into a chancel screen. Outside the church the cement, which formerly covered the walls, has been removed, and the rubble masonry neatly pointed, and the stonework of the buttresses has been redressed. A new Gothic porch with oak gates and seats has been added to the south door, the original arch of which has been restored, and a new and massive oak door has been supplied. After morning service, a numerous company were invited to Bitteswell Hall, the seat of D. Bromilow, Esq., where upwards of seventy sat down to a capital luncheon. In the afternoon tea was provided for the parishioners in the schoolroom.

The funeral of the Most Rev. Frederic Barker, Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan of Australia, took place, on Tuesday, at his native place, Baslow, near Bakewell, Derbyshire, and was largely attended by Colonial and English Church dignitaries. A few details of his life may be welcome to our readers. The son of the Rev. John Barker, incumbent of Baslow, Bishop Barker was born in 1808, was educated at Grantham School and Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A., in 1829, and from 1831 to 1854 held various cures. In the latter year, after the decease of the Right Rev. Dr. Broughton, the first Bishop of Australia, he was selected by the Archbishop of Canterbury to succeed that Prelate as Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan of Australia. In a few years State aid to religion was abolished in the colony, but during the lifetime of Bishop Barker it was ordained by the Legislature that he should continue to receive his Government salary of £2,000 a year. This enabled him to carry out many important works, and he made laborious journeys through his extensive diocese. The project of introducing Synodical Church government was carried out in 1866, and on December 6 of that year the Bishop, as president, opened the first Synod at Sydney. As the population of the colony grew the work became greater, and Bishop Barker divided his diocese. At his death he found himself Metropolitan of thirteen dioceses—Sydney, Tasmania, Adelaide, Melbourne, Newcastle, Maitland, Brisbane, Perth, Goulburn, Grafton, Armidale, Bathurst, and Rockhampton—all formed out of what was 39 years ago only an outlying district of the diocese of Calcutta.

Church work has made some progress on board merchant ships during the last few years; but when the vast extent of the great mercantile marine of this great commercial empire is considered, and the fact that not one of the 38,000 British merchant ships carries a chaplain is remembered, it will be seen that little enough is done by the Church for sailors afloat. The Royal Navy, with its 220 ships, has some seventy chaplains afloat; whilst the Missions to Seamen, the principal Church society working in the mercantile navy, has but twenty-three chaplains and forty Scripture-readers; and, whereas British commerce is found in every considerable port in the world, only forty-six seaports at home and abroad are occupied by the paid agents of the Missions to Seamen. The annual income of the Missions to Seamen is only £18,878, and even this is an increase of £1,960 over that of the previous year. Little is generally known as to utter lack of religious ministrations at many anchorages; and so long as only 645 pulpits are opened to the claims of the shipping and barges, this ignorance of sailors' need is likely to continue amongst Churchpeople. The Earl of Aberdeen is to preside at the annual meeting of the Missions to Seamen, at Willis's Rooms, on Thursday next, at 3 p.m., when all who profit by the labours of seamen are invited to attend. About 15,000 merchant seamen have been pledged to total abstinence in the last three years, through the Missions to Seamen branch of the Church of England Temperance Society, which shows a large amount of individualising influence exerted by its chaplains. In many cases total abstinence has been found to be the beginning of a godly, righteous, and sober life; and many of the sailors have thus been led to become communicants. One thousand two hundred and sixty-seven Prayer-Books were sold to seamen by the chaplains last year; besides more than 3,000 Bibles. The institution of Church services on board, to be carried on by the captains when at sea, is not the least permanently useful part of the work of any rightly constituted Missions to Seamen.

This year the Festival of the Three Choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, will be held at Hereford, and the necessary preliminary arrangements have just been made for the event, which will occupy the week commencing September 12. The principals engaged are Mdme. Albani, Miss Anna Williams, Mdme. Patey, Miss Hilda Wilson, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. F. King. Mr. Carrodus will be leader of the band. The oratorios, &c., selected to be given at the Cathedral are *Elijah* and *St. Paul* (Mendelssohn), *Judas Maccabæus* and *Messiah* (Handel), *Abraham* (Molique), symphony in B flat (Beethoven), Psalm cxxxvii. (Goetz), *Magnificat* (Bach), Mass in C (Beethoven), and a new sacred cantata, the *Shunamite*, by Dr. Garrett. There will be two secular concerts at the Shirehall and the Chamber Concert to finish with—a feature peculiar to the Hereford gatherings.

The Bishop of Salisbury on Tuesday opened the second session of his fourth Diocesan Synod in the great Chapter-house. More than 300 clerical and lay members attended. The Bishop had on his right and left the Earl of Eldon and Earl Nelson, Lord Heytesbury, Lord Ashley, the Dean of Salisbury, Mr. Floyer, M.P. for Dorset, and many influential heads of families throughout the counties of Wilts and Dorset. The Marquis of Bath arrived later, and was the Bishop's guest. The Archdeacons of Sarum, Wilts, and Dorset, the Rev. E. H. Moberley, Mr. John Hassard, and Mr. Myddleton arrived in attendance on the Bishop. The Bishop, now in his eightieth year, presided with vigour and ability, and was most heartily received. In opening the proceedings, the Bishop referred to the question of the introduction of the lay element into the councils of the Church, and expressed his opinion that, whatever forms the movement had assumed in different places, the general feeling in favour of it was now pretty generally recognised. A general council or conference had been suggested. Objections had been raised to their calling themselves a Synod, instead of a Conference. For himself, however, he was not disposed to alter their title, and that for reasons which he stated at the outset, and from which he had seen no reason to depart. There was another question, in speaking on which he must mind what he said. It was not on the agenda paper, but it was in everybody's mind, thought, and heart—he referred to the complication of circumstances connected with the imprisonment of the Rev. Mr. Green. It seemed to him that the matter had been wisely omitted from the agenda, for, after all, what could they do? It was an idle thing—a thing against the very first principles of action—to talk in air. What could the Synod possibly do about Mr. Green, by fulminating certain words which could not tend to any practical result? As a Synod they could do nothing; it was an unpractical thing, and altogether alien to the designs and objects which regulated the working of the Synod. The first question that arose was, whether Mr. Green himself was desirous of being liberated from prison? Everyone knew that there was no treasure half as great as a grievance, and a more patent grievance than this of Mr. Green's could hardly be conceived. Here was an exemplary clergyman in prison month after month, detained for more than a year in prison, and the whole country saw, felt, knew, and acknowledged the scandal. It was not only a grievance, but it was a lever towards a great object, and to open the prison door to Mr. Green would be to unlimber the cannon. Mr. Green was perhaps supported rather more than he liked to be supported. There was no doubt that what was desired was a much greater thing than the mere opening the door of the prison-house to Mr. Green—they desired the reconstitution of the Ecclesiastical Courts. If Mr. Green remained in prison two years more, *ipso facto* his living would be vacated, and what would be the scandal then? The Bishop referred to a conversation in Parliament on the subject, *and referring to the Public Worship Regulation Act said he never did like one single line of that measure. He thought it was a mistake from beginning to end—and anything that would undo it he should most cordially accept.* But he must not say more, because he was treading on ground on which he had no business. The answer of the Prime Minister had indicated, suggested almost, to the heads of the clergy—the two Archbishops in fact—that something should be done towards alleviating the scandal. But there was the probability of alleviating the scandal and not satisfying the demands. Those were the two things to which he wished to refer. He doubted extremely whether those who wanted the scandal to be alleviated felt so strongly as those who would rather that Mr. Green went on to deprivation. What would be the scandal if after three years' imprisonment, Mr. Green should be deprived of his means of living! Some thought that more than alleviating the scandal it would tell strongly upon the object dear to them, and he (the Bishop) did not scruple to say that he sympathised with them. He was one of those who wanted the condition and constitution of the Ecclesiastical Courts to be carefully, impartially, and wisely looked into, and remedies suggested and carried through by Act of Parliament, in consequence of the condition duly reported by the Commission, which was now sitting. But he must say no more about that. He had thought it desirable to make some allusion to these matters. There were various other things, but he thought he had better say no more now.

The *Hertfordshire Standard* says a meeting of gentlemen connected with the diocese of St. Albans has been held at the office of the Home Bishoprics Endowment Fund, 7, Whitehall, to consider proposals for providing a Suffragan on account of the failure of Bishop Legh Claughton's eyesight. The first proposal was to adopt a Bill which had been prepared for establishing a Dean and Chapter and to endow one canonry to be held by the proposed Suffragan. That, however, was at once denounced by several persons present. An M.P., who offered a handsome subscription for a Suffragan, said he would oppose any such Bill for a Dean and Chapter; and another said he would not subscribe at all while such a Bill was pending, for what he called a sham Chapter. No one supporting the proposal, it was dropped, and it was resolved that it would be desirable to raise not less than £1,000 a year as a salary for a Suffragan. About half that amount was promised in the room, mostly for five years. The Home Bishoprics Fund will act as treasurers for any subscriptions, which may be promised for such period as subscribers think fit, either the tenure of the present Bishop or otherwise.

On Tuesday week Mrs. Fraser, wife of the Bishop of Manchester, laid the foundation-stone of a new school in connection with Holy Innocents', Fellowfield. In a subsequent address Bishop Fraser said he entertained a hope that perhaps some of the children of the wealthier class of parishioners might be induced to attend the Sunday-school. The education of the children of the upper classes, in matters of religion, had not occupied the thoughts of the clergy and those interested in the extension of the spiritual influences of Christ's Gospel as much as it deserved to do. He had again and again been told by clergymen who had been occupied in preparing candidates for confirmation that the children who come from the upper classes and the schools that were used by them were very often by no means so well prepared as the children who came from elementary schools and Church Sunday-schools. He hoped that no foolish class prejudice would interfere with the rector carrying out his laudable object in this matter. He was sorry to say that he for one could not bring himself to believe in the permanent religious efficacy of some of those modern substitutes for the old ways in which their fathers walked, and in which most of them had walked, which were now propounded as remedies for the present distress. He did not believe in the spiritual power of a religion of ceremony, nor in the permanent spiritual power of a religion of excitement, and it was because he desired to see their young people rooted and grounded and settled in sound religious principles, because one desired to see them grow up pure, chaste, truthful, brave, honourable, and self-denying, that it was felt that they could not yet afford to part with what were the essential principles of Christianity.

On Monday the Archbishop of York presided at the annual meeting of the Diocesan Education Society. After emphatically repudiating the recent statement of Mr. Lyulph Stanley, that York Training College "stood at the bottom of the list"—the fact being that it was the eighth in a list of eighteen—the Most Rev. Prelate, proceeding to make some general remarks, said he believed that if ever there was a reason for activity in the scheme of denominational education that reason was to be found now strengthened and enforced by the circumstances in which they found themselves. They might depend upon it that the Church of England was doing battle now not with different forms of Dissent—the Church was rather drawing to those different forms on account of the great common ground they occupied—their battle now was a much more grave one—it was for the very existence of Christianity itself. The fight was going on at this moment in this country, going on, too, in the class with whom they had especially to deal—he meant that those young men whom they were sending forth from the training college were going to educate the children of the poor; the children of the poor who, especially in the great towns, were besieged from first to last by every kind of invitation to cast their Bibles into the fire, and to believe that science and Mr. Bradlaugh and this and the other thing were going to stand in the place of the Bible, and make them rich and happy. They heard that everyday; they heard it in lectures by reading the penny papers; they were surrounded by it, and the very air was saturated with it. What was the remedy? If they looked to the State to find a remedy there was no possibility of that, for the State had to deal with all forms of union. It had been in a manner driven to establish secular education simply because it felt that it was bound to establish general education, and if the State were to educate everybody, it must take up some system upon which everybody could work. The time for discussing that was past. There might have been better arrangements when that secular education was provided. What was the remedy by which we could protect the souls of the young from that secular system? The remedy was for them to be taught by religious people, so that the light of religion might be kindled from one mind to another; that they might be taught in the earliest days, along with secular education imbibed, to serve God and love Him. And that they could do, notwithstanding that some of their teachers might get into the Board schools. He was not disposed to give up that Training College even though half the teachers entered the Board schools, because they might depend upon it if they could but send into schools of any kind religious men to teach the minds of the young, religion would be taught whether or not.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, held its usual monthly meeting at the Society's House, No. 7, Whitehall, S.W., on Thursday last; Richard Foster, Esq., in the chair. There were also present the Ven. Archdeacon Burney, the Revds. Canon Cazenove, Canon Erskine Clarke, A. J. Ingram, C. F. Norman, T. W. Perry, and Canon Stapylton; Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., M.P., Messrs. John Boodle, G. Alan Lowndes, J. F. France, F. H. Rooke, W. E. M. Tomlinson, and the Rev. R. Milburn Blackiston, Secretary. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—

Building new churches at Deaf Hill, St. Paul, near near Trimdon, Durham, £25; Hebburn, St. Oswald, near Jarrow, Durham, £25; Liverpool, All Saints, Princes Park, £25; and Llanfair-ar-y-Bryn, near Llandovery, Carmarthen, £15; rebuilding All Saints church, Long Marston, near Tring, Herts, £25: and towards enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Lewes, All Saints, £10; Newlyn St. Peter, near Penzance, £20; Rye, St. Mary, Sussex, £25; Southampton, Jesus Chapel, Pear Tree Green, £10; and Winchester, St. Michael Hants, £10. Grants were also made from the Special Mission Buildings Fund, towards building Mission Churches at Abbey-street, Bermondsey, St. Andrew, £10; Holy Cross, St. Bartholomew, Bradford, £10; Liswerry, in the parish of Maindee near Newport, Monmouth, £10; Nantyglo, near Brynmawr, £10; Shaftesbury-road, near Mere, Wilts, £10; and Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, £10. The Society likewise accepted the trust of a sum of money as a repair fund for Holy Trinity Church, Leicester. Under ordinary circumstances the grants voted to the above applications would have amounted to £880 instead of £250; but as the available funds are now entirely exhausted, the Committee are absolutely unable to give more aid.

The following new rule which has just been passed will come into immediate operation in respect of future applications:—

That, unless in exceptional circumstances, the grants in each year made to any diocese shall not exceed in the aggregate four times the total amount contributed from the offertories and Diocesan Society of that diocese in the preceding year.

It is earnestly hoped that Churchmen will come forward to help this ancient and useful Society to make grants on a scale more in proportion to the needs required.

LAW PROCEEDINGS.

The Rev. George Sanger, vicar of Carlton in Cleveland, who was apprehended in London last year on a charge of setting fire to his own church, but discharged by the magistrates, has since been charged with certain offences against the ecclesiastical law, and brought before the Archbishop of York for judgment. Mr. Sanger having, in accordance with the Church Discipline Act, consented that sentence should be passed without further proceedings being taken, his grace has suspended the vicar *ab officio et beneficio* for a term of five years.

The charge against the Marquis of Huntly of obtaining an advance of £5,000 from the Standard Bank of London upon false representations was withdrawn on Tuesday, the prosecutors stating that satisfactory explanations of the value of the defendant's property had been given.

An application was recently made to the Home Secretary by certain representatives of the Salvation Army for a difference of treatment to be made with respect to one of their members who is incarcerated in Durham gaol for creating a disturbance in the streets at Stockton, by beating a drum, from that usually in force for criminals. In reply, Sir William Harcourt has sent a notification to the governor of the gaol instructing him to confine the member in question on the debtor's side of the prison, and apart from the criminal prisoners.

An officer of the Salvation Army named Dawson was charged at the Guildhall with causing an obstruction on the footway in Liverpool-street. The man wore a peculiar dress, and was selling the *War Cry*; and his cries led to a large crowd congregating so that the traffic was impeded. As he declined to go away when so requested by the police, he was told that he would be summoned. Sir Robert Carden fined him half-a-crown or three days' imprisonment.

A Commission of Escheat summoned by the High Sheriff, sat at Cheltenham to inquire whether Mr. George Perton, late of Prestbury Mansion, widower, was of legitimate birth. The deceased was formerly a jeweller at Birmingham, but had lived in Gloucestershire for several years, and died without issue at Prestbury last autumn. He was worth £200,000, only a small part of which had been devised by will. The jury decided that the deceased was illegitimate. By this decision a sum of £170,000 falls to the Crown.

During the hearing of a number of School Board cases at the Wrexham Police-court, on Monday, the defence set up in several of them was that the children were in attendance at school. The solicitor who prosecuted maintained that the school in question was not an efficient school within the meaning of the Act, as it was not subject to Government examination, and the children were not receiving an education sufficient to comply with the provisions of the Act. Being asked how he intended to prove this, he said, "By having the children examined in open court." Mr. Swetenham, Q.C. (one of the justices), said it was never intended by the law that magistrates should be turned into school examiners. It was the duty of the persons bringing these cases to produce evidence to satisfy the justices that there was neglect on the part of the parents, and unless that was done the magistrates clearly could not convict. The other magistrates took the same view of the matter, and the cases were dismissed.

At Sheffield on Wednesday four boys were committed for trial at the Sessions on the charge of endangering the lives of passengers on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway. On Sunday, the 9th inst., the boys rolled a stone, weighing about 15cwt., down a steep incline on to the railway a few minutes before the express train from Manchester to London was due. Fortunately they were observed, and the train was stopped until the obstruction was removed.

John Gill, a rope-manufacturer, was charged before the Birmingham magistrates with a violent assault upon his wife, Betsy Gill. The prosecutrix, who bore marks of ill-treatment, said that on the previous evening her husband, in a fit of drunkenness, threw a heavy boot at her, which struck her in the face, and afterwards assaulted her with a table and paraffin lamp. The oil from the latter ran over her, and her clothing caught fire. She rushed into the garden, all ablaze, shrieking for help, and at last, when her clothes were nearly consumed, a stranger came to her assistance and put out the fire. The prisoner had ill-treated her continually, locking her out in the street, with her children, night after night. The prisoner was sent to gaol for six months, and a separation order was granted to the wife, with an allowance of 15s. per week.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice arrived at Windsor Castle on Friday evening from Mentone. The Queen and the Princess were in excellent health.

The Queen held a Court at Windsor Castle on Thursday, to receive addresses of congratulation on Her Majesty's providential escape from assassination from the Corporation of the City of London, from Her Majesty's Commission of Lieutenancy of the City of London, from the body of English Presbyterian Ministers resident in and near the Cities of London and Westminster, from the Corporation of the City of Edinburgh, and from the Corporation of the City of Dublin.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice, attended by the Lady in Waiting, drove to Frances-road, Windsor, on Wednesday afternoon, and paid a visit of condolence to Mrs. Miles, widow of Mr. Miles, who was formerly the Royal Tapissier at Osborne, and whose remains were recently found in the Thames at Clewer. Her Majesty and the Princess remained at the house some time, and at the close of their visit returned to Windsor Castle.

Mr. A. Bassano has had the honour of photographing the Queen, with the infant Princess Margaret of Connaught and Princess Beatrice.

The Prince of Wales returned to London from Sandringham on Monday.

Prince Leopold arrived at Windsor on Saturday from Mentone.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and suite attended the performance of *Lucia di Lammermoor*, at Covent-garden Theatre, on Wednesday evening.

There has been a marked improvement in the health of the Duke of Albany since his return from Mentone. His Royal Highness, who is residing in the Queen's Tower, on the south side of Windsor Castle, drives out daily in the environs of the Palace. The Prince's knee is gradually strengthening; but as his physicians have, it is understood, deemed it desirable that he should not at present try it too much, his Royal Highness is availing himself of some slight mechanical support upon entering or quitting his carriage or moving about within the precincts of the Castle.

The trousseau of Princess Helen is being supplied from Paris; but the costumes of her bridesmaids, which have, it is understood, been approved by the Queen and Princess Beatrice, are being made by the Court milliners in London. The dresses are of white moire antique, trimmed with white satin, the headdresses being composed of clusters of violets, primroses, and white heather bloom.

Owing to the serious illness of Lord Conyngham, Lady Jane Seymour Conyngham will be unable to act as bridesmaid on the occasion of the forthcoming Royal wedding.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The tenants of Lord Macdonald in the Isle of Skye have refused to pay rent, and fifty police have been sent from Glasgow to enforce the law.

The jewels stolen from the Imperial Family of Brazil have been discovered.

Lord Grantley has returned 20 per cent. to his Yorkshire tenants at the half-yearly rent audit at Pledwick, near Wakefield, and the tenants are greatly pleased at the intimation that it is his Lordship's intention to grant fresh agreements whereby outgoing tenants will receive liberal compensation for unexhausted improvements.

The London police have received information that three men have been arrested at Berlin upon suspicion of being concerned in the robbery at the Hatton-garden Post-office, and property valued at £3,000 was found in their possession.

The Birmingham police are endeavouring to arrest certain persons, who, by means of a pretended agency to recover unclaimed property for the benefit of clients, have succeeded in obtaining large sums of money from various applicants.

An explosion occurred on Tuesday at the Tudhoe Colliery, near Durham, and thirty-five lives were lost; and on Wednesday an explosion took place in a coal pit near Consett, whereby thirteen men were killed.

A local leader of the Salvation Army named James Body, who has been doing fourteen days' imprisonment in Durham gaol for causing a disturbance in Stockton market-place by playing a trumpet, was released on Wednesday morning. At the gates of the gaol a large number of Salvationists assembled, and on Body making his appearance they raised a loud cry of "Glory, Hallelujah," and bore him off in triumph.

At Stockport on Wednesday Ann Loftus, who is only seventeen years of age, was presented with a reward of £10 by the magistrates for her bravery in saving the life of her little sister at the recent fatal fire in that town. On that occasion the girl had escaped from the burning building, but finding that her sister had been left behind, she rushed back through the flames and smoke, at the imminent risk of her life, and brought the child out in safety.

A desperate attempt to murder Rose Hortin, lady's maid to Mrs. Montgomery, Lillington Manor, near Leamington, was made on Wednesday night by Herbert Allen, a discarded sweetheart, who gives an address in Upper Winchester-street, London. About six, he called at the manor, and, asking to see Hortin, was shown into a sitting-room. Almost directly the woman entered he seized her by her throat and presented a revolver at her breast. She dashed the weapon upwards as it exploded, and the shot lodged in the ceiling. The report alarmed the household, and the culprit was secured. Five other chambers of the revolver were loaded.

A shocking explosion occurred on Wednesday at the store of a colour manufacturer at Castleton, near Rochdale. The owner of the premises, Mr. Riley, was engaged with his son Charles, aged 13, in moving a cask containing chlorate of potash. The cask, being too heavy for them, slipped from their grasp, fell with violence against a stone wall, and in an instant the potash exploded with great force. The premises were wrecked, and father and son were buried beneath the *débris*. When released they were found to be dreadfully cut and burnt, and they now lie in a dangerous condition. A little boy named Ogden Compton, aged three years, was struck by the falling *débris*, and killed on the spot.

A driller, named Gard, while cleaning some revolving shafting at Devonport Dockyard, on Tuesday, allowed his jacket to become entangled in the machinery, and was carried round at the rate of 250 revolutions per minute, until his clothing gave way. He sustained such injuries that no hope of his recovery was entertained.

The Annual Conference of the Roman Catholic Bishops of the Province of Westminster, which includes England and Wales, was opened on Tuesday at the Archbishop's House, Westminster, Cardinal Manning presiding. Southwark was the only See unrepresented. The Bishops were engaged for some hours in the consideration of affairs relating to the Church organisation in their dioceses, and on the condition of education among the Roman Catholic body. In the evening Cardinal Manning, accompanied by the Bishops, held a reception of the chief Roman Catholic clergy and laity in London.

The remains of the late Mr. John Francis, for half a century publisher of the *Athenæum*, and during his latter years also publisher of *Notes and Queries*, were interred on Tuesday in Highgate Cemetery. When the coffin was lowered into its last resting-place, addresses, in which a high tribute was paid to the memory of the deceased, were delivered by the Rev. J. W. Ebsworth, vicar of Molash, Kent, and the Rev. James Stephens, of the Baptist Chapel, Highgate-road. Noticeable amongst the mourners standing round the open grave were Sir Charles Dilke, Sir George Birdwood, Mr. Whitaker, Mr. Tegg, Mr. N. MacColl, Editor of the *Athenæum*, Mr. Edward Walford, Mr. Moy Thomas, Mr. James Coxeter, Mr. Fuller, Mr. J. S. Hodson, Mr. C. Jeaffreson, Mr. Robert Harrison, Mr. Ralston, Mr. Joseph Knight, and a large number of ladies.

Subject to final correction, the following will, the *City Press* believes, be the order of proceedings at the dedication of Epping Forest to the "use of the people for ever" by Her Majesty. The day fixed is Saturday, May 13. The Queen will travel from Windsor by the Great Western, Metropolitan, and Great Eastern Railways (joining the latter line by means of the junction at Liverpool-street). The Queen will go through the Forest to King's Oak, where an address will be presented, and Her Majesty will return by another route to Chingford. The time spent in the Forest by Her Majesty will probably be a couple of hours. The most careful preparations are being made, but the ceremonial will not be of an elaborate character.

Painted windows as memorials of departed worth have more than ordinary interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor (late O'Connor) has at all times pleasure in showing his various works for church and hall in progress, the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates free. Medal awarded to works in Paris Exhibition.—The "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London.

In North Wales the colliers have struck against a reduction of wages, and at Moss, near Wrexham, their proceedings were so violent that a military force has been sent to the spot.

Louisa, Countess of Wemyss and March, died on Sunday at Gosford, Haddingtonshire. Her Ladyship, who was in her 84th year, was the daughter of Richard, second Earl of Lucan, by his marriage with Lady Elizabeth Belasyse, third daughter and co-heiress of Henry, second and last Earl of Fauconberg. She was married in 1817 to Francis, Lord Elcho, who in 1853 succeeded to the earldom of Wemyss and March, and by whom she has left surviving issue three sons, of whom the eldest is Lord Elcho, M.P., and also two daughters, of whom the elder is the Countess of Warwick. The Earl of Wemyss, who is in his 88th year, is, we regret to hear, seriously ill.

We hear of a strange adventure from Réunion. Two soldiers of the Royal Artillery stationed at Mauritius went out for an excursion along the shore in a little skiff. They were caught in a strong current, and carried out into the Indian Ocean, where they drifted about for nine days without food or anything to drink except rainwater. One eventually died from exhaustion, the survivor; named Forsythe, a native of Woolwich, aged about 22, was at last thrown on to the coast of the island of Réunion, about 29 miles from St. Denis, and was properly cared for by the Consul. They fed on flying fish, and being followed all the way by monster sharks, who were nearly level with the boat, must have had a terrible time of it.

The resolutions passed at the last meeting of the Council of the Central and associated Chambers of Agriculture on the effect of the New Educational Code on the smaller rural schools having been transmitted to the Educational Department, the following reply has been received:—

Education Department, April 15, 1882.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th inst. addressed to the Lord President.

My lords do not anticipate that the schools in the districts alluded to in the second resolution will be injured by the new Code.

Her Majesty's inspectors will look carefully after the interests of such schools, as well as after those of all schools under their inspection.

With reference to the first resolution, their lordships are of opinion that the new Code does not provide for giving secondary education in elementary schools. They have no power even, even if they had the wish, to make grants in aid of secondary education.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. R. SANDFORD.

Major Craigie, Secretary to the Central Chamber of Agriculture, 21, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.

On Wednesday evening the 50th year of Mr. George Buzzard's tenure of office as vestry clerk to St. James's, Westminster, was celebrated by a dinner being given in his honour at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, by the members of the vestry—the Rev. J. E. Kempe, M.A., rector, in the chair. The chairman, in the name of those assembled, presented a silver salver to Mr. Buzzard, upon which was the following inscription:—"This salver is presented to Mr. George Buzzard in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of his official connection with the parish of St. James, from members of parochial boards and others, who desire thus permanently to record their grateful sense of his valuable services to the parish and their warm estimate of his high personal character." Mr. Buzzard was also presented with a splendid arm-chair, in the language of the chairman, to comfort him in his last days, he being eighty years of age.

Since his arrest, Roderick Maclean has compiled a record of his life from boyhood till the time of the outrage upon the Queen at Windsor. This he has styled *The History of My Life*, and in its preface he observes that he has written it in the hope that it may assist in getting him back once more to the sweets of freedom and the enjoyment of liberty. The story he gives of himself agrees in the main points with the accounts already published. The history is signed Roderick Maclean, and appended is the following note:—"I can assure you there is no one implicated in the affair. I heard while at Windsor that some of the papers had said that it was a conspiracy, and I was only the means by which it was carried into effect. That view is quite erroneous, as I am not acquainted with anyone in Windsor. I make this statement, as I desire to save the authorities all the trouble I can. I merely fired at Her Majesty's carriage, not Her Majesty. The Princess Beatrice was also in the carriage; so, according to the circumstances and suppositions, I may have had designs against her; so I cannot see why the people should charge me with the intention of shooting at Her Majesty with intent to murder, more especially as any murderous intentions towards anyone were not in my mind."

Mr. Augustus Vansittart, son of the late General Vansittart, and brother of Mr. Vansittart, of Bisham Abbey, died at Cambridge on Monday. Having succeeded to a handsome fortune, which relieved him of the necessity for active exertion, he devoted his leisure to literary pursuits, and especially to a collation of the various readings of the New Testament. Having latterly chosen Cambridge as his residence, he interested himself actively in the affairs of the University. His munificence was extraordinary. If any scheme of public utility was broached, if honour were to be done to the memory of any departed College worthy, if it were a question of coming to the help of distressed clergymen, as after the disestablishment of the Irish Church, Mr. Vansittart might be counted upon for a generous contribution. When he felt earnestly he invariably acted liberally and decidedly. Nothing shows more strongly the interest he took in the University than the fact that he offered to the Fitzwilliam Museum the choice of a valuable collection of paintings. Latterly for many years he had held the office of Auditor of Trinity College, with a suite of rooms in the College, which he occasionally occupied, although he had built a handsome residence in the neighbourhood. Somewhat deliberate of speech, his words were always well chosen and to the point, and his ready wit was keen and could be biting, though there was never a trace of malice or bitterness in it. With his well-stored mind, his luminous intellect, and the playful humour he could command at will, he was at once the most pleasant and profitable of companions, and his memory will long be kept green in University circles.

The famous fasting girl, Christina Marshall, died at Strathavon on Tuesday night. She had been ill for eighteen months, and for over a year had taken no nourishment except sweets, and these only in moderate quantities. Her case was investigated by many physicians, and for months closely watched, but without suspicion of collusion.

Professor Darwin died on Wednesday at his residence, Down House, Down, near Orpington, Kent. The deceased, Charles Robert Darwin, LL.D., F.R.S., was born at Shrewsbury on February 12, 1809, and was consequently in his 74th year. His father was a physician in Shrewsbury, and his grandfather was the celebrated Dr. Erasmus Darwin, F.R.S. Mr. Darwin's mother was a daughter of Josiah Wedgwood, the modern founder of the English pottery manufacture. He was educated at Shrewsbury Grammar School, and afterwards went to the University of Edinburgh. He next entered at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1832, and M.A. in 1837. He was chosen as naturalist to accompany the second surveying expedition on board H.M.S. *Beagle*, from 1831 to 1836, during which time a scientific circumnavigation of the globe was made. On his return Mr. Darwin published a *Journal of Researches into the Geology and Natural History* of the various countries he had visited. Since that time Mr. Darwin has prosecuted his scientific investigations in England. He was married in 1831 to his cousin, Miss Emma Wedgwood, by whom he had a large family. After publishing numerous papers and volumes on zoology, geology, and other scientific subjects, Mr. Darwin produced in 1859 his work on evolution, the *Origin of the Species by Means of Natural Selection*, which has since been translated into various European languages, and has given rise to so much discussion. Subsequent works have had for their object the explanation and supplying the data upon which he founded his conclusions. The deceased was a member of several English and foreign scientific bodies; he was created a Knight of the Order *pour le Mérite* by the Prussian Government, elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Vienna, M.D. of the University of Leyden, LL.D. of the University of Cambridge, and a corresponding member of the French Academy of Sciences.

Sir Henry Cole, K.C.B., late director of the South Kensington Museum, and inspector-general of the Science and Art Department, died at his residence, 96, Phillbrick-gardens, Earl's-court, aged 74 years, on Wednesday. He was the son of Captain Cole, 82nd Foot, was born at Bath, July 15, 1808, and was educated at Christ's Hospital. He entered the public service in 1822, under the Record Commission, and became an assistant-keeper of the public records. During this period he published *Henry VIII.'s Scheme of Bishopricks*; a volume of *Miscellaneous Records of the Exchequer*; and wrote many pamphlets on *Record Reform*, which conduced to the establishment of a General Record-office and the present system. He also published a work on *Light, Shade, and Colour*, and contributed to the *Westminster* and *British and Foreign Reviews*. He obtained one of the four prizes of £100 offered by the Treasury for suggestions for developing the penny-postage plan of Sir Rowland Hill—a measure which, as secretary of the Mercantile Committee on Postage, he had helped to carry. Under the *nom de plume* of "Felix Summerly" he published guide-books to the National Gallery, Hampton-court, &c., and editions of illustrated children's books. He edited a new edition of Albert Dürer's *Small Passion*, using casts of the original wood-blocks preserved in the British Museum; and he was also editor of the *Historical Register* and the *Journal of Design*. He originated the series of "Art Manufactures," designed to combine fine art with objects of utility, and organised the exhibitions of the Society of Arts, which he proposed should culminate every fifth year in a national exhibition of arts and manufactures. It was intended that the first of the series should be held in 1851, and this plan was expanded by the Prince Consort into the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations. Mr. Cole was one of the executive committee of that exhibition, and was made a C.B. (civil division) at its conclusion. In 1850-2 he drew up three reports on reform of the Patent Laws issued by the Society of Arts, which led to patent reform. Charles Dickens helped in this work by his *A Poor Man's Tale of a Patent*. In 1852 he was invited by the Government, through Earl Granville, to attempt the reformation of the Schools of Design; and he thus became instrumental in establishing the Science and Art Department, of which he was senior secretary, and afterwards inspector-general. He was British Commissioner for the Universal Exhibition at Paris in 1855, and accomplished the work with a saving of £10,000 on the Parliamentary vote. As a member of the Society of Arts, he helped to establish the London International Exhibition of Art and Industry in 1862, and acted as chairman of the Committee for National Musical Education. In 1860 he was appointed the general superintendent of the South Kensington Museum, which he has organised, and since then he has also acted as secretary of the Science and Art Department under the Committee of Council on Education. In 1867 he was appointed Secretary of the Royal Commission for the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and Executive Commissioners for that Exhibition at Paris, when the expenditure, although great, was below his estimate. He has acted as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Royal Horticultural Society and of the Society of Arts. He was a member of the Provisional and Executive Committees of the Royal Albert Hall, and a member of the General Purposes Committee for Annual International Exhibitions, which he recommended the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to adopt. After fifty years of public service he resigned his post in connection with the South Kensington Museum in 1873. Sir Henry Cole was an officer of the Legion of Honour and Commander of the Iron Crown of Austria. He has received the Albert Medal of the Society of Arts for his services to arts, manufactures, and commerce.

Stained Glass.—The Royal establishment of Mayer and Co., of Munich, whose London show-rooms are at 149, New Bond-street, submit, free of charge, designs for any windows in contemplation. Their works are executed in accordance with the style of architecture, in very best and richest pot-metal glass, or, if desired, with enamel and perspective drawings like in the windows of the Cathedrals of London, Glasgow, Cologne, and others.

Lord Vernon, who was the last possessor of the manorial rights of the barony of Stockport, visited that town on Thursday and opened an orphanage to be known as the "Sir Ralph Pendlebury Orphanage."

The following letter appears in the *Times*:—

Education Department, April 19, 1882.

Sir,—Their Lordships' attention has been drawn to a report in the *Times* of this morning of some School Board cases at the Wrexham Police-court. In that report Mr. Swetenham, Q.C., one of the justices, is said to have stated that "it was never intended by the law that magistrates should be turned into school examiners, and that it was the duty of the persons bringing these cases to produce evidence to satisfy the justices that there was neglect on the part of the parents, and unless that were done the magistrates clearly could not convict."

I am directed to request that before any similar cases are taken into court, the attention of your solicitor may be drawn to the 24th Clause (sub-section 7) of the Education Act of 1873, which provides, with respect to proceedings before a court of summary jurisdiction under the Education Acts, or any by-law of a School Board, that—"If a child is attending an elementary school which is not a public elementary school, it shall lie on the defendant," not on the School Board officer, "to show that the school is efficient, and the Court, in considering whether an elementary school is efficient, shall have regard to the age of the child, and to the standard of education corresponding to such age, prescribed by the minutes of the Education Department for the time being in force with respect to the Parliamentary grant."

My Lords cannot but think that if this provision of the Act of 1873 had been brought under the notice of the magistrates, they would have taken a very different view of their duty from what they appear to have done in dealing with the cases in question which are reported to have been dismissed.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. R. Sandford.

A. Bradley, Esq., Clerk to the Wrexham School Board, Wrexham.

A very serious riot occurred at Camborne, in the centre of the Cornish mining district, on Tuesday evening. It arose out of a row between some working miners, one party of which were Cornishmen of Irish descent. It appears that on the 3rd inst. four or five of these so-called Irishmen, after a public-house quarrel, waited outside for a miner named Richard Edwards, whom they knocked down and kicked, inflicting serious injury. Two men named Corney and M'Carthy were apprehended for the assault, and were brought before the county magistrates on Tuesday. The prisoners were not identified as being the men who actually ill-used Edwards, but they were sworn to as being present when the assault was committed, and the magistrates sent Corney to gaol for two months, and M'Carthy for six weeks. The case had caused much excitement, and the court and town were crowded with miners vowing vengeance against the Irish. On the sentence being passed there was a cry that it was not half enough, and the crowd assailed the prisoners as they were being removed from the magistrates' office to the police station. The police succeeded in getting them into the station, but in the interim they were very badly cut about the head and face with sticks and stones. The mob then turned upon a man named Lawrence Driscoll, who was witness for the defence. Driscoll, who had been drinking, offered to fight anyone in the crowd, but was set upon, kicked, and struck with sticks until he became insensible. He was pitched into a sawpit, where he lay till the police came up. The mob then made for the Catholic chapel, a small but handsome Gothic building. They first smashed all the panes of glass in the edifice except three memorial windows protected by wire, forced open the doors, wrecked the Lady altar, trampled under foot and carried away a valuable statue of the Virgin, and seriously injured the organ. They next turned their attention to the adjoining priest's house, where they wrecked a large greenhouse and smashed all the windows, through which they threw the flower-pots. The seats in the chapel were broken up and used as weapons. Having wreaked their vengeance here, the mob proceeded to the house of Major Pike, an officer of the Duke of Cornwall's Volunteers; but beyond breaking some windows, they were here balked in their object by a number of Volunteers. Ill-feeling on the part of the miners against Major Pike was excited by a rumour that he had imported some Irishmen and set them to work in the mines—a rumour which turns out to be without foundation. Balked here, the mob proceeded to Brea and Combe, two villages in the outskirts of Camborne, in which several Irishmen lived. There some damage was done to property. A gang proceeded to Cook's Kitchen Mine, where they shockingly maltreated an Irishman whom they found at work. The county police stationed at Camborne, numbering, as they do, seven men, were completely helpless, and the chief-constable appears not to have been communicated with until eight o'clock in the evening. The headquarters of the county police is at Bodmin, some thirty-six miles from Camborne. The chief-constable, Colonel Gilbert, came down by the first morning train, followed by two detachments of men, numbering altogether eighty-three. The magistrates, meeting at an early hour, took vigorous measures to prevent a renewal of the riot. Eighty special constables were sworn in, the public-houses were closed at four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, and printed placards were issued requesting the inhabitants to keep within their own houses. At eight o'clock in the evening the streets were crowded with an excited multitude, but by midnight they were evidently cowed by the police. None of the rioters have as yet been apprehended. A similar riot occurred there about nine years ago, when the police were the object of attack. The police-station was then wrecked, and the aid of the military had to be invoked.

Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use.

Mr. Edward Duncan, one of the oldest members of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-colours, died after a short illness on the 11th inst., at his residence, Upper Park-road, Haverstock-hill. Mr. Duncan, though advanced in years, was working upon several important pictures, both in oil and in water-colours, until within a few weeks of his death. Mr. Duncan was born in London in 1803, and from childhood seems to have had a pencil in his hand. His parents articled him to Robert Havell, the aquatinter, though his sympathies lay in another direction. During his pupilage he had frequent opportunities of studying and of occasionally copying fine drawings by William Havell, and he at length determined to abandon engraving for painting. At this early period of his career he joined the New Society of Painters in Water-colours, but eventually withdrew. In 1848 he was elected an Associate of the Society of Painters in Water-colours—the parent institution—and a full member the following year. From that period his popularity grew apace, and his drawings and pictures became more and more esteemed and sought after. Most of his drawings possess a peculiar charm and grace all their own. His larger and more important works are chiefly marine subjects. Of this class it is sufficient to name the title of a few only, as a complete list of his exhibited pictures would alone make a bulky catalogue—"The Wreck," "The Lifeboat," "Fishing Boats Making for the Harbour of Boulogne—early morning," "Blue Lights," "Oyster Dredgers—Swansea Bay," "Landing Fish on the Sands at Whitby," &c.

Lady John Manners took part in a temperance meeting presided over by the Hon. and Rev. Archibald Campbell at Knipton last week. In the course of her address Lady John said:—As many present are interested in agriculture, I wish to draw your attention to a pamphlet, published by the National Temperance Society, "Intemperance: its bearing upon Agriculture." It contains the testimony of many large employers, who have found by experience that it is a better plan in every way to give wages instead of beer to their farm labourers, and in harvest-time to provide tea or unstimulating drinks for them. Full directions as to the preparation of these beverages may be found in this pamphlet. It is undoubtedly an advantage to a village if a room can be provided where rest and refreshment may be enjoyed by the inhabitants, without their being obliged to buy alcoholic drinks. Mr. Elsworth's plan of opening the village schoolroom in the evening is valuable. But in places where it is found impracticable to open a room, if we could all feel that the proverb "charity begins at home" might be rendered "temperance begins at home," peace, health, and prosperity would, through the blessing of Heaven, succeed sorrow, sickness, and semi-starvation in many a household.

The corner-stone of the new St. Andrew's Convalescent Home was laid at Folkestone on Tuesday afternoon by the Duchess of Edinburgh, who was accompanied on the occasion by the Duke of Edinburgh. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Folkestone harbour at 1.30 from Boulogne, and were received by Sir Edward Watkin. Having lunched at the Pavilion Hotel, the Royal visitors proceeded to the site, and the ceremony commenced. The stone was laid by the Duchess "in the faith of Jesus Christ our Lord, and in memory of His holy Apostle and Martyr St. Andrew." The service was choral, the choir being surpliced. After the ceremony the Duchess drove to St. Andrew's Home, where she stayed some time, and then proceeded to the vicarage and parish church. Before leaving the vicarage the Duchess inscribed her name in a book at the vicarage.

On Tuesday afternoon Dr. Thomas held an inquest at the Clerkenwell Coroner's Court on the body of Mr. Robert Baxter, aged 78, of Islington. Evidence was given that the deceased had had a parrot for twenty-eight years, to which he was deeply attached, and master and bird were "on speaking terms." A fortnight ago the parrot looked at his master and told him "You won't live long," and the bird died the same day. The deceased, who suffered from heart disease, was greatly shocked at the death of his favourite, and afterwards kept his room till he died. The coroner said the words of the parrot were certainly strange, but the affection existing between bird and man was only one case out of thousands of similar ones. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

The receipts on account of revenue from the 1st of April, 1882, when there was a balance of £5,976,585, to April 15, 1882, were £3,851,216, against £4,266,111 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £1,923,662. The net expenditure was £6,129,643, against £6,617,953 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balance on April 15 amounted to £3,112,479, and at the same date in 1881 to £3,680,669.

The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of State to the High Sheriff of Surrey:—

Whitehall, 16th April, 1882.

Sir,—The Minister of the United States having communicated to the Secretary of State the earnest wish of the President that the respite granted to the convict George Henry Lamson, now in the prison at Wandsworth, should be further extended in order to give time for the consideration of certain documents, a portion of which have not arrived, but which are now on their way from America, I am to signify to you the Queen's commands that the execution of the sentence of death passed upon the said George Henry Lamson be further respited until Friday, the 28th day of April instant.

You will, at the same time that the prisoner is informed of this extension of the present respite, take care clearly to explain to him that no further respite will be granted, and that no evidence which has hitherto been submitted to the Secretary of State, either from England or America, affords any justification for advising any interference with the sentence of the law.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. V. HARCOURT.

The *Tablet* states that the Right Rev. Robert A. Coffin, the Roman Catholic Bishop-Elect of Southwark, is of a Sussex family, and was born in Brighton, on the 19th of July, 1819. His father was a gentleman of private means. In 1837 Mr. Robert Coffin, having been educated at Harrow, entered Christ Church, Oxford, as a commoner; in 1838 he became a student of that college, and in 1840 he took his degree and was in the third class of honours, the same class that Cardinal Newman passed in. In 1843 he became vicar of St. Mary Magdalene's, Oxford, and two years later he seceded to the Roman Catholic Church. He had previously joined the Tractarian movement. He went to Rome with Dr. Newman, and was ordained priest on the 31st of October, 1847. Three years after this he became a Redemptorist, and entered the Noviciate, in Belgium. In 1855 he was chosen rector of St. Mary's, Clapham, and in 1865 was appointed to the office of Provincial, which he has been successively confirmed in every three or four years till the present time. The Bishop-Elect was from 1852 to 1872 almost constantly employed in preaching missions and giving clergy retreats throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland. The *Tablet* adds that the diocese of Southwark is to be divided, and Portsmouth will become in the course of time the second See.

The first meeting of the London School Board after the Easter holidays was held on Thursday at the offices, Victoria Embankment. Mr. E. Buxton, chairman, presided. Miss Taylor moved:—

That this Board petition Parliament to be allowed to open all its elementary schools free.

She believed that the Board would save as much money as they would lose by adopting the free school system. A great portion of the industrial schools expenses would be saved. A regularity of attendance would be obtained which, so long as fees were charged, was quite out of the question. She pointed out how easy it was for assistant teachers and pupil-teachers to make mistakes in their accounts when the children went up to their desks to pay their fees. The teachers had to recognise each child's face and enter the payment in a book. All this entailed much trouble. She reminded the Board of the temptations these children underwent when bringing their fees to the schools. It was often the cause of their playing the truant, and, eventually, of their being sent to Industrial schools. Mr. Lucraft seconded the proposition. He considered the present system an unwise one, for it took up a large amount of the teacher's time in collecting the fees. He found that the annual cost of carrying out compulsory attendance and the payment of school fees amounted to £91,000, including the Industrial schools, and that the school fees realised annually only £81,000. The Rev. T. D. Morse moved as an amendment the previous question. He did not think that the fee of 1d. a week would act as a bar to poor men and women sending their children to school. He had found that children whose school fees had been paid for them were most irregular in their attendance. He failed to see that free schools, without officials to look after the children, would improve the attendance, and he did not believe it would. It was pretty certain that free schools in London would be followed by the abandonment of school fees throughout the country. Were all the School Boards to do away with fees the Voluntary schools could not continue to exist. If fees were done away with the result would be that the £2,200,000 realised by them in the Board schools and Voluntary schools of England would have to be sacrificed. He did not believe that any Government would assent to such a proposition as that now before the Board. Mr. Sydney Buxton seconded the amendment, because he thought the time had not yet come for dealing with the question. If Miss Taylor's proposition were carried, he pointed out that a large number of Voluntary schools would have to be closed. If this obstacle could be got over he would support the free school system. Mr. Mark Wilks, Chairman of the School Management Committee, said he would be glad to see free schools established, and he would be well pleased to see any practical scheme to that end. Were the House of Commons to agree to such a proposition as that now before the Board it would bring about a social revolution. His great objection to the motion of Miss Taylor was that if carried it would put a stop to the work of the Board. Besides, he did not think the public were prepared for such a scheme.

SPECTACLES VERSUS BLINDNESS.—One-fourth of those suffering from blindness can trace their calamity to the use of common spectacles or lenses imperfectly adapted to the sight. Mr. Henry Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, personally adapts his Improved Spectacles at his residence, 3, Endsleigh-gardens Euston-square, London, daily (Saturdays excepted) ten, to four Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal Opticians in London without success, but your spectacles suit me admirably. The clearness of your glasses, as compared with others, is really surprising." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major, W.E.M., writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age, 82. I can now read the smallest print, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." The Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Hendon, says:—"The spectacles supplied to myself and several members of the Convent have given great satisfaction." Similar testimonials from John Woolcott, Esq., F.R.C.S., Founder of the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital, Maidstone; Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Lieutenant-General Macmillen, Brentwood; the Rev. Joseph Hargreaves, Uxbridge-road, and hundreds of others. Mr. Laurance's Pamphlet, "Spectacles, their Use and Abuse," post free.

BIRTHS.

April 10, at Ravendale, Grimsby, the wife of the Rev. J. D. C. WALLACE, Curate, of a son.
April 10, at Fowler's Park, Hawkhurst, Kent, Lady HARDINGE, of a daughter.
April 13, at Kilboy, Nenagh, Ireland, the Hon. Mrs. PRITTIE, of a daughter.
April 13, at the Rectory, Ashchurch, the wife of the Rev. J. GOUGH EAMES, of a son.
April 14, at 26, Blandford-square, N.W., OTTILIE, the wife of CHARLES HANCOCK, Barrister-at-law, of a daughter.
April 14, at the Provost's Lodgings, Queen's College, Oxford, the wife of the late CHARLES F. MAGRATH, Esq., B.A., Bengal Civil Service, of a son.
April 14, at Thornthwaite Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. H. LONSDALE, of a daughter.
April 15, at Keble College, Oxford, the Hon. Mrs. E. S. TALBOT, of a daughter.
April 15, at 17, Green Park, Bath, the wife of the Rev. BRACEBRIDGE HALL, Rector of Weddington, Warwickshire, of a son.
April 17, at 18, Wilton-crescent, Lady MARY LOYD, wife of Lewis Vivian Loyd, Grenadier Guards, of a son.
April 17, at 79, Lexham-gardens, the Lady GLAMIS, of a daughter.
April 17, at The Dale, Sneinton, Nottingham, the wife of the Rev. JAMES WHEELER, Vicar of St. Philip's, Nottingham, of a son.
April 17, at Gravesend, the wife of the Rev. HENRY PATCH, M.A., of a son.
April 18, at 16, Harrington-square, the wife of the Rev. N. BROMLEY, Incumbent of Holy Trinity Church and Chaplain of King's College Hospital, of a son.
April 18, at 58, Cromwell-road, the wife of Col. Lord RALPH KERR, K.C.B., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 11, at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Aberdeen, CHARLES LETHBRIDGE SWAINE, Surgeon Indian Medical Service, to MAUDE, daughter of THOMAS YUILLE WARDROP, Aberdeen.
April 12, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, the Rev. THOS. WORTHINGTON, of Chideock, Dorsetshire, to ELIZA, daughter of the late THOMAS WARE, Esq., of The Manor House, Mare-street, Hackney, and of Velmead, Hants.
April 12, at Christ Church, Upwell, the Rev. HENRY TEASDALE HUTCHINSON, B.A., Vicar of Lovesall, third son of the late Rev. W. Hilton Hutchinson, Rector of Welney, to EDITH AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of the Rev. GEORGE METCALFE, M.A., Rector of Christ Church, Upwell.
April 12, at Christ Church, Highbury, HERBERT GEO. CRONK, M.A., M.B. (Cantab), fourth son of Edwyn Evans Cronk, of Suffolk-place, Sevenoaks, Kent, to EMILY KATE, eldest daughter of JESSE GREGSON, of 54, Highbury-hill, N.
April 12, at the parish church, Dudley, the Rev. JOHN PATCHETT COET, B.A., Curate of Sale, to BEATRICE CATHERINE, second daughter of the late Rev. JAMES RUSSELL, M.A., Vicar of St. Philip's, Sheffield.
April 13, at St. George's, Hanover-square, LIONEL FERNEAUX HILL, M.A., New Coll., Oxon, and Barrister-at-law, Temple, to HELEN, only daughter of JOHN BARNARD, Esq., The Hollies, Epsom.
April 13, at the parish church, St. Mary Cray, Kent, EDWARD, second son of RICHARD KINDER, of Foot's Cray, Kent, to MARY OGLE, eldest daughter of the Rev. ANDREW WELCH, Vicar of St. Mary Cray.
April 13, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Major JOHN BIDDULPH, Bengal Staff Corps, to JULIA ERRINGTON, daughter of the late Sir JAMES RANALD MARTIN, C.B.
April 17, at S. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, HERBERT CHARLES, fourth son of the Rev. FRANCIS M. MACCARTHY, M.A., to ELIZABETH DENMAN, eldest daughter of the late Rev. FRANCIS HODGSON, B.D., Provost of Eton, and the late Hon. Mrs. HODGSON.
April 18, at St. Mary Magdalene's Paddington, WILLIAM BATES MORRIS, of 34, Alridge-road-villas, Bayswater, to MARGARET SINCLAIR RAVEN, of 6, Westbourne-park, daughter of the late Colonel Dunbar, and widow of the late John S. Raven.
April 18, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Hon. HENRY BROUGHAM, to Lady MUSGRAVE.
April 18, at Holy Innocents Church, Hornsey, Rev. HERBERT J. U. CHARLTON, Curate of Holy Innocents, Hornsey, son of the late Rev. Saml. Charlton, Rector of Tydd St. Giles, Cambridgeshire, to EDITH AUGUSTA, second daughter of E. WILLSON CROSSE, Esq., of 6, Cambridge-square, Hyde-park.
April 18, at St. Anne's, Soho, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, assisted by the Rev. Edward Venables, Curate of St. Anne's, LANCELOT, son of the late Sir HENRY FLETCHER, Bart., to EMILY HARRIET, daughter of the Rev. NUGENT WADE, M.A., Rector of St. Anne's, Soho, and Canon of Bristol.
April 18, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, EDWARD CUNLIFFE-OWEN, Barrister-at-law, the only child of the late Colonel Cunliffe-Owen, R.E., C.B., to EMMA PAULINE, third daughter of Sir PHILIP and Lady CUNLIFFE-OWEN.
April 18, at the Church of the Oratory, Edgbaston, by his Eminence Cardinal Newman, assisted by the Rev. Father Thomas Pope, JOHN, only son of STUART KNILL, of The Cromlets-in-the-Grove, Blackheath, and of Fresh Wharf, London-bridge, to MARY EDITH, third daughter of JOHN HARDMAN POWELL, of Edgbaston.
April 18, in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, WM. HENRY PORTER, of Dorchester, to MARTHA REYNER BENNICKE, youngest daughter of James John Bennicke, of Cairnbrock Villa, Tudor-road, Upper Norwood, Surrey.

DEATHS.

At Croydon, ELEANOR, widow of the late RICHARD CRAMPTON FELL, M.A., for many years Incumbent of Chelsham, Surrey, and last surviving daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Watts, formerly of Her Majesty's 13th Regt. of Infantry.
March 7, suddenly, at Antananarivo, Madagascar, EMMA SELINA, wife of the Right Rev. ROBERT K. KESTELL-CORNISH, Bishop of Madagascar, and elder daughter of George Manning, Esq., of Clareen, Torquay.
March 22, at the Government House, Bermuda, of disease of the heart, His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir ROBERT MICHAEL LAFFAN, K.C.M.G., R.E., Governor of the Bermudas, aged 60 years.
April 1, at the Monastery of the Redemptoristines, Dublin, SOPHIA, widow of the late JOHN LEES AINSWORTH, of Oldham, and daughter of the late Rev. John Hanmer, of Hanmer, Flintshire, in the 63rd year of her age.
April 9, at Naples, the Lady MARGARET HARRIET CAVENDISH SCOTT BENTINCK, eldest daughter of the fourth Duke of Portland, in her 84th year.
April 11, at Hatchford Cottage, Cobham, ELIZABETH, second daughter of the late Rev. JOHN HONYWOOD RANDOLPH, Rector of Sanderstead, Surrey.
April 12, at Stiffkey Rectory, MARY BRECKNELL, the wife of the Rev. RANDLE BARWICK BRERETON.
April 13, at 14, Upper Porchester-street, Hyde-park, EDWARD TEMPLE MAINWARING, son of the late Rev. John Mainwaring, aged 38 years.
April 14, at Little Stukeley Rectory, Huntingdon, CHARLES MELFORT CAMERON, the infant son of the Rev. JAMES STEWART.
April 16, at 34, Lower Belgrave-street, CECIL MERVYN MALCOLM HOWARD, infant son of the Earl and Countess of WICKLOW.
April 16, at The Fort, Bristol, CAROLINE LUCY, widow of THOMAS ONESIPHORUS TYNDALL, Esq., of The Fort, and second daughter of the late Sir Charles A. Elton, Bart., of Clevedon Court, Somerset.
April 16, at Gosford, LOUISA, Countess of WEMYSS and MARCH, in the 84th year of her age.
April 17, at Grata Quies, Cambridge, AUGUSTUS ARTHUR VANSITTART, Esq., M.A., Trin. Coll., Cambridge, in his 58th year.

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THE "LANCET," Vol. 2, xvii., contained, from the pen of Dr. GOLDING BIRD, A.M., F.R.S., F.L.S., an article on Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chains, of which the following is an extract:—"The ingenious Galvanic "Chain of Dr. Pulvermacher has attracted "so much attention that an account of its "value may prove interesting. Shocks are "not required to develope physiological "phenomena or therapeutical effects, as the "laborious researches of Dr. Marshall Hall "have long since proved; and it is only to "the mild continuous voltaic currents that "we can look for a vast development of "therapeutical influence."
THE "MATERIA MEDICA," 4th Ed., page 53, by Dr. I. PERREIRA, F.R.S., F.L.S., contains the following extract:—"The "application of the voltaic circuit has "been largely prescribed, and has become "a popular remedy in the form of Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chains. They should "be worn so as to encircle the part affected, "in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. "They are regarded by practitioners as a "valuable and convenient means of applying "the continuous voltaic current."
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LATEST NEWS.

Constantinople, April 21.

The Porte is alarmed at the news that there are disquieting symptoms of internal struggles breaking out in Egypt, and has renewed its hints to the Powers regarding the necessity there is for Turkey to take active steps to maintain its tributary and sovereign claims over Egypt, where, it contends, no other intervention than that of Turkey is admissible.

St. Petersburg, April 21.

The condition which General Tchernaieff insisted upon as one of those upon which he would accept the succession to the office of Governor-General of Turkestan upon the retirement of General Kauffmann, that he should receive the same unlimited authority, has been accepted by the Czar. The advocates of a peaceful development of the resources of the Central Asian territories now under the control of Russia fears that General Tchernaieff's reckless ambition will soon lead to Panslavist exploits aiming at the destruction of Brisish influence in Central Asia, and to a consequent conflict between the two Powers.

There is no foundation for the report that Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador to France, is about to resign his post.

Cairo, April 21.

Three young Englishmen arrested in a night brawl at Suez at the end of last month, having been ill-treated by the police and soldiers while on the way to the police-station, Sir Edward Malet has collected evidence in regard to the affair, and has addressed an energetic remonstrance on the subject to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, demanding the prompt punishment of the guilty parties. The French diplomatic agent has also addressed a protest to the Government within the last few days against the brutal conduct of the police towards some French subjects under similar circumstances.

St. Petersburg, April 21.

The *St. Petersburger Zeitung* publishes a despatch from Paris stating that Admiral Jaurès, the New French Ambassador to Russia, who is the bearer of an autograph letter from President Grévy to the Emperor, is invested with special powers by his Government in regard to the Eastern Question.

Rome, April 21.

Dr. von Schloezer will present his credentials as Prussian Minister to the Holy See on the 24th inst. Cardinal M'Cabe, Archbishop of Dublin, will leave Rome at the end of the month.

Calcutta, April 20.

Intelligence has reached here from Burmah that the political massacres have recommenced at Mandalay. King Theebaw has put to death his inferior wife, his two half-sisters, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and fifty of their relatives.

We are able to state in the most positive manner that the representations addressed to the English Foreign Office by the United States Government as to the imprisonment of American citizens have been of a most urgent character. Active communications on this subject have, in particular, been passing between the two Governments during the last three or four days; and we believe that the American Ambassador has been instructed to demand that such of the imprisoned "suspects" as are American citizens shall be at once either brought to trial or released. Under these circumstances it is scarcely necessary to add that the number of "suspects" who claim American nationality is almost daily being increased.

We can further state that the offer of the British Government to liberate these particular prisoners on condition of their immediately leaving the country, is considered wholly inadmissible by the American Cabinet. The whole question is, of course, one not of international law, but of international comity; and it had been thought that the offer thus made would fully satisfy the requirements imposed by a courtesy which is customary between two friendly Powers. The Government of the United States, however, has decided to insist upon its original demands. The Irish vote in America numbers about one million, and the question has been warmly taken up by the leaders of the Democratic party, who are not at present in office.

We hear on good authority that the American funds of the Irish Land League are falling off, and also that jealousies and dissensions are increasing in its ranks. From information we have lately received we have not the least doubt that the Land League is intimately connected with the infamous *Internationale* and the Secret Societies—both English and foreign; and that some, at least, of its leaders have taken the oaths which belong to the highest ranks of Fenianism, besides being members of the European Democratic Federation, of which certain prominent English Radicals are also the accredited delegates in this country. Meanwhile, the work of the Atheistic Revolution is being steadily carried out by the Ladies' Land League, the heads of which are all infidel and democratic socialists of the type of Louise Michel and Vera Sassulitch.

Although the rumoured assassination, on Wednesday, of Mr. Parnell turned out to be unfounded, the rumour itself was not so wholly absurd or improbable as many persons might have supposed it to be. If our information be correct, he has had some exceedingly good reasons, during his temporary liberation on parole, for veiling his movements with the profoundest mystery.

Mr. Gladstone has been suffering from a slight cold for the past two or three days, which has affected his throat. Last night he was much better, and it is hoped he will be able to make his Budget proposals in the House on Monday next, as already arranged.

SOCIETY.

A marriage is arranged between Sir John Shelley, of Shobrooke Park, Crediton, and Miss Benyon, eldest daughter of Mr. Benyon, of Englefield House, Berks.

Also between the Hon. and Rev. E. Carr Glyn, M.A., Vicar of Kensington, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and Rural Dean, and Lady Mary Campbell, daughter of the Duke of Argyll. The date has not yet been fixed.

Also between Mr. Matthew T. Culley, of Coupland Castle, Northumberland, and Eleanor, daughter of the late Mr. George Darling, of Fowberry Tower, Northumberland.

The marriage of Mr. Edward Cunliffe-Owen, only son of the late Colonel Cunliffe-Owen, R.E., C.B., with his cousin, Emma Pauline, third daughter of Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, C.B., Director of the South Kensington Museum, took place on Tuesday at Holy Trinity Church, Bromptou. The wedding party assembled shortly after eleven o'clock, the bride being received, on her arrival, by six bridesmaids. The bride's dress was of white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace and orange blossoms, a wreath of the same flowers being covered by a long tulle veil; she carried a bouquet of white flowers. The bridesmaids wore dresses of cream-white voile de] nonne trimmed with lace, and wide silk sashes, and large brown hats, relieved by a cluster of marguerites. The four elder ladies carried bouquets of white and yellow marguerites, and the two children baskets of flowers. Flowers were quite a feature of this wedding, most of the ladies having bouquets to match their dresses in colour. Lady Owen, the bride's mother, wore prune moire and satin, with bonnet of the same, her bouquet being of lovely pale roses and other flowers. One dress was of bronze satin, trimmed with gold-coloured satin, the bonnet ornamented with bright yellow flowers, with which a bouquet of yellow flowers was carried. One dress was of blue velvet, with bonnet of the same, the bouquet matching exactly. The Prince of Wales presented the bride with a gold bracelet, with "Good luck" in diamonds.

On Monday last, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, was solemnised the marriage of the Hon. and Rev. Arnald de Grey, half brother of Lord Walsingham, with Miss Margaret Maria Ponsonby, daughter of the Hon. Spencer and Mrs. Ponsonby Fane. The bride was attended by six bridesmaids—Miss Clementina Ponsonby (her sister), the Hon. Mabel and Hon. Odeyne de Grey (sisters of the bridegroom), Miss Caroline Gore, Miss Violet Ponsonby, and Miss Marjorie Phelips. The bride wore a dress of white satin trimmed with lace, and, over a wreath of orange blossoms, a large lace veil. The bridesmaids were attired in cream-coloured costumes much trimmed with lace, with sashes of watered ribbon; straw hats trimmed with the same colour and ornamented with daisies. Early in the afternoon the newly-married couple left St. James's Palace for Merton Hall, Lord Walsingham's seat in Norfolk, to pass the honeymoon.

The marriage of Mr. Geoffrey Ellis, son of the late Mr. Ellis, J.P., of The Brand, Leicestershire, with Agnes, daughter of the late Major Samuel Creagh Head, was solemnised at St. Peter's Church, Brighton, on the 13th inst. The bride, accompanied by her guardian, Major Macdonald Hall, arrived at half-past eleven, and was followed to the altar by her eight bridesmaids, as the choir sang the well-known hymn, "The voice that breathed o'er Eden." Her dress was of ivory satin duchesse, trimmed lavishly with Brussels lace, the gift of her mother, with a small trail of orange blossoms and white flowers from the neck to the waist, and sprays of the same on the sleeves; she wore a wreath and tulle veil, and carried a very large bouquet composed entirely of white roses. The bridesmaids wore cream nun's cloth, trimmed with Spanish lace and handsome watered silk sashes; hats of cream-coloured felt *en suite*, and turned up with ruby velvet; stockings to match, and patent leather Court shoes with steel buckles. Each carried a beautiful basket of spring flowers, ornamented with long ribbon streamers, the gift of the bridegroom, two being of primroses, intermixed with ivy, two of forget-me-nots and ferns, two of apple blossoms, and two of white violets. There was a numerous assemblage of friends and relations at the church, who were afterwards entertained at the breakfast at 4, Sussex-square, after which was held an "At home" and a dance, at which about one hundred and fifty guests were present. At three o'clock the newly-married couple left for London *en route* for Leicestershire, where Mrs. Alfred Ellis had placed her residence at their disposal. The bride's travelling dress was of sapphire blue, with hat to match, and trimmed with straw-coloured feathers.

The Royal Artillery race meeting took place on Saturday last at Croydon, and, although the day was dull and showery, was well attended. The grand stand was full of ladies, and the excellent band of the regiment from Woolwich played just beneath. Luncheon was laid out in three large marquees, the tables being tastefully arranged with plate, glass, and flowers. Some very pretty toilets were worn, although the majority of ladies had on long Newmarket coats of plush, cloth, or moire, or Mother Hubbards of satin, velvet, or rough cloth. One costume consisted of a plaited skirt of striped yellow and black, with jacket and tunic of black, with yellow facings; bonnet and muff of cowslips, partially veiled with black lace. An entire black costume of lace and satin merveilleux was worn with a very large black hat, turned up on one side, edged all round with single cowslips; a bouquet of the real flowers was worn at the throat. A brown plush petticoat, made full and plain, had pointed bodice and paniers of brown bege, intersected with gold; the cape, of plush, was bordered with soft brown marabouts, and tied with gold-coloured strings; the plush hat was trimmed to match. A shepherd's plaid, arranged as paniers, was worn with a black velvet pointed bodice and plaited skirt, and bonnet of velvet, with plaid strings, and cluster of deep yellow flowers.

On the 13th inst., at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, was solemnised the marriage of Isabel Lloyd (Lettie), only daughter of Thomas Dickinson, Esq., of Sloane-street, with Mr. William Henry Bennett, of Chesterfield-street, Mayfair. The bride's dress was of pearl white satin, the train and bodice being of Parisian watered silk, ornamented with pearl passementerie, Mechlin lace, and bouquets of myrtle and orange blossom. The wreath was of the same flowers, with a veil of white tulle, which entirely covered the train; ornaments, pearls and diamonds, and she carried a bouquet of white flowers. The bridesmaids wore costumes of Tuscan-colour satin de Lyons, with draperies of broché, Tuscan gauze, and Spanish lace of the same colour; Medici collarettes of Tuscan satin edged with pearls; Marie Stuart coiffures, edged with pearls, ornamented with a bunch of variegated pansies, and long flowing veils of French tulle at the back. Each bridesmaid wore a spray of pansies on the bodice, and carried a basket of Marshal Neil roses and mauve flowers. The shoes were of mauve satin. They also wore brooches, the design of which was a spray of lilies in pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride's travelling costume was of brown satin merveilleux, with plush over-jacket; the hat of Dunstable straw of twine colour, trimmed with velvet, and feathers to match. At the conclusion of the ceremony four maid-servants, dressed in pink, with white muslin aprons and caps, who had been stationed at the font, walked up the church and distributed favours of orange blossoms and oak and acorn to the guests. As the bride and bridegroom passed down the church, a little boy, dressed in sailor costume, strewed flowers before them.

The marriage of the Rev. William Stewart, vicar of West Tisted, and Mrs. M. Williams, widow of the late Mr. E. N. Williams, of Bibury Court, Gloucestershire, took place on Wednesday at St. George's, Hanover-square. The bride was attended by Miss Olive Berens. Amongst the relations and friends of the bride and bridegroom present were Jane, Duchess of Marlborough, Mr. and Mrs. Somers, Colonel and Mrs. Herbert Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Berens, Mrs. Stewart, Lady Violet Greville, Mr. Michael Williams, Miss Enid Williams, Mr. Herbert of Muckross, Mr. Llewellyn, Captain Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Everett, and Mr. Edward Fairfield. Early in the afternoon the newly-married couple left for Scarborough.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, on the 13th inst., the marriage of Miss Julia E. Martin to Major Biddulph took place at 3.30. The bride wore cream satin panier bodice and train of rich cream stamped velvet; a handsome diamond pendant fastened the collar, and a diamond star fastened her tulle veil. The six bridesmaids, all children, wore cream nun's veiling over watered silk skirts, with watered sashes, sailor hats, and bouquets of yellow daisies. Miss Martin, sister to the bride, wore paon cashmere and silk; Mrs. R. Laurie dark green satin and velvet; Mrs. Ellis Cunliffe dark slate silk, trimmed with steel beads. One lady wore dark violet velvet, trimmed with point lace; another wore dark red Surah silk, with white lace round the paniers and jabot. Another dress was a pale mauve, front gathered, with dark violet velvet bodice, and back also trimmed with point lace. One lady wore a small black and white check and a rich crêpe lisse bonnet. After the ceremony the guests went to Hill-street, the house of Mr. R. Laurie, where tea, &c., was prepared. The presents were numerous, including a great deal of plate.

The Lady Mayoress of Dublin had a reception and ball at the Mansion House on the 14th inst. Two large rooms were set apart for dancing, and two military bands were in attendance. Among those present were Sir John and Lady Barrington, Lady and Miss Gray, Sir William Carroll, Sir George and Lady Owens, Colonel and the Misses Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett, Major White, &c. Most of the younger ladies wore white, or very delicate shades of colour. The Lady Mayoress wore satin, with Irish point lace. Lady Gray wore black brocade and satin. Mrs. Sulivan, old-gold satin, with bodice and paniers of brown brocade. One dress was of very pale green tulle, with brocade bodice, trimmed with dark green variegated shamrock leaves. A very lovely costume consisted of flounces of cream lace over black satin, with coat of black and cream brocade, trimmed with gold beads and frills of lace, and one large red rose on one shoulder. A grey satin and tulle dress had clusters of laburnum down one side and on the bodice.

Colonel Mawbey and the officers of the Royal Marine Artillery gave a ball at the Eastney Barracks, near Portsmouth, on the 13th inst., and among those present were their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar and their staff, Lord and Lady Albert Seymour, Admiral the Hon. F. and Mrs. and Miss Foley, Colonel the Hon. J. C. Dormer and Sir Archibald and Miss Alison, Hon. Captain Byng, Sir Michael and Lady Culme Seymour, Sir W. Smith, Sir Edward, Lady, and Misses Rumaney, Sir Frederick and Miss FitzWygram and Lord Henry Lennox, Lady Ross, Sir Jervoise Jervoise and Mrs. and Miss Ord, Colonel and Mrs. and Miss Bray, Admiral Ryder, Captain and Mrs. Needham, Colonel and Mrs. Stockley, General Westropp, &c. Dancing commenced at half-past nine to the strains of the regimental string band. The officers, naval and military, were in uniform. A great many black costumes were worn. The Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar wore handsome lace on satin, and diamonds; the Hon. Mrs. Dormer and Miss Alison were in black; Lady Albert Seymour wore cream; Mrs. Graham, silver-grey with old lace caught up with red satin poppies. A dress of cowslip-coloured tulle was veiled with white gauze caught up with clusters of cowslips, and the bodice trimmed to correspond. A black net skirt had satin bodice and paniers of white lace, tied at the back with a wide striped black and white sash, and large cluster of shaded red roses. A plain coloured brocade bodice over a skirt of gauze had large thé roses arranged on it.

A fancy-dress calico ball took place on the 11th inst., at the Waterloo Rooms, Edinburgh, and was well and fashionably attended. The proceeds were given to the funds in aid of St. Boswell's Home for Poor Children. Dancing commenced shortly after ten o'clock. Several officers of the Black Watch and other regiments, as well as naval officers, attended in uniform, but the rest of the company wore fancy dresses. Among the many noticeable costumes may be mentioned Oranges and Lemons, prettily carried out in the two shades of yellow, trimmed with green leaves, arranged as paniers, with clusters of the fruit, a cap of green leaves, with a cluster of the fruit in front, and large fan of the shades of yellow, surmounted by leaves. Lawn Tennis, in a grass-green cashmere skirt, veiled with a tennis net, arranged as paniers and tunic, looped at left side with miniature crossed racquets. Bodice of green, with "lawn tennis" in gold letters on a deep-red scarf, high gauntleted gloves. Snow was prettily carried out in green, almost covered with white swansdown, with long white veil dotted over to match, and a cap of the same. Some foreign peasants were well carried out.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

The House of Lords met formally at a quarter-past ten yesterday morning, and read the Duke of Albany's Establishment Bill a third time.

In the House of Commons, on the order of the second reading of the Walton Vicarage Bill, Mr. Caine moved its rejection. The value of the vicarage was £2,082 per annum, and the rectory was worth £1,000. There was, therefore, nearly £3,100 per annum available for the payment of the clergy. The Bill proposed to purchase the advowson of the vicarage at a cost of £30,000, mainly for the benefit of the Bishopric of Liverpool. The money was to be advanced by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners out of the Liverpool District Endowment Fund, and the income of the vicarage when purchased was to be applied, first to make up the stipend of the Bishop of Liverpool to £4,200, and then the remainder was to be devoted to increase the church accommodation in the parish. But it appeared that under the provisions of this Bill the parishioners of Walton would come very badly off, as for the next five years £1,900 a-year would have to be applied to the increase of the Bishop's salary. In point of fact, two-thirds of the income of the vicarage would be devoted to the Bishop and one-third to the spiritual needs of the parish. Mr. Illingworth thought it a very strange proceeding that a proposal of this kind should come in the guise of a private Bill, seeing that it dealt with a National Church and a large national property. (Cries of "No," and cheers.) It was as much a national institution as the army or the navy. If it was not, the country would soon ask why the affairs of the Episcopalian sect were constantly obtruded before Parliament instead of being settled out of doors, as were the affairs other denominations. It appeared that there were a rectory and a vicarage in Walton. If there was any clashing, why was the district not divided between them? If it was justifiable to suppress one vicarage by a private Bill, why might they not have a process of disestablishing and disendowing a thousand parishes by a thousand private Bills? (Cheers.) It was a curious fact that the rector was himself the patron of the vicarage, and was going to pocket the £10,000 or £20,000 for the sale of the advowson. There were many other patrons who would be willing to sell their property on such terms. If it was justifiable in this case that the patronage should be sold, what justification would there be for the Bill which the hon. member for Lincolnshire proposed to introduce to interfere with this system of patronage? Considerable anxiety had been shown by many members lest some injury should be done to religion by the admission of Mr. Bradlaugh. He claimed the support of these members in the lobby against this. He believed if the proceedings were known throughout the country it would do infinitely more damage to the Established Church than would be done by the introduction of a dozen Mr. Bradlaughs into the House. There might be a feeling that the Bishop should occupy a station among the wealthy of the land, but when that bishopric was established they were given to understand that the zealous and wealthy Episcopalians were ready to find the funds, and he considered they should not take such hasty proceedings in order to save the pockets of wealthy men in Lancashire.

Sir R. Cross said he was quite sure Mr. Illingworth could not have studied this question, and could not be at all aware of the want of the particular locality of which he was speaking. The facts of the case were these:—There was a vicar and there was a rector at Walton, and the advowson belonged to the vicar absolutely. Even an Act of Parliament could not touch it, and the vicar could not be called upon to perform any further duties than those which he did at present. In the parish of Walton there was also, as he had said, a rector with a very considerable income, and if the present Bill passed, the income would be increased. The vicarage and most of the buildings connected with it would be sold, and the rector would get half the proceeds. Arrangements had been made with the vicar by which the advowson and the vicarage were to be sold for the sum of £20,000. What was proposed was that part of the money which was subscribed for the See of Liverpool was to buy the advowson, and they would be able out of the proceeds to raise the see to the full amount of £4,200, which no one would say was a farthing too much for the great work done by the Bishop.

The House divided, and there voted—For the Amendment, 76; Against, 160; Majority for the Bill, 84. The Bill was then read a second time.

MONEY MARKET.

Friday.

Consols closed for money at 101⅛ to 101⅜; and for the account at 101 11-16 to 101 13-16.

The sum of £10,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Bank.

In answer to several questions with regard to copyright which had arisen among Russian publishers, the Government *Gazette* recently published an official utterance upon the subject. It is notified that, according to the convention concluded between Russia and France on the 6th of April (25th of March), 1861, respecting literary and artistic property, only unauthorised reprints of works and of translations first published in the territory of either signatory Power are prohibited in the other. It is permitted to publish in each country, without the consent of the author or publisher, translations of original works first published in the other.

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